

# **USAID/PHILIPPINES**

Results Review and  
Resource Request (R4)

**31 MARCH 2000**

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SUBJECT: FY 2002 R4 -- Summary and Management Issues

DATE: April 10, 2000

USAID/Philippines is pleased to submit our Results Review and Resource Request (R4) to document progress made in 1999 and make funding requests for FY 2001 and 2002. This memorandum highlights program and operational milestones and summarizes management issues and concerns.

## **I. COUNTRY OVERVIEW**

**The Economy Muddles Along** - After three consecutive quarters of growth, the Philippines economy appears to have recovered from the limited effects of the Asian economic crisis. There is good reason to believe, however, the economy is not doing as well as it should. Indeed, sustained future growth will not occur unless the government and the economy seriously deal with persistent structural weaknesses, fiscal imbalances, and lingering protectionism in the face of accelerating globalization.

GDP grew 3.2% in 1999, a significant improvement from the - 0.5% in 1998. A closer look at economic indices, however, suggests that there are some fundamental problems that continue to place the Philippines in a class all its own. GDP growth in 1999 of 3.2% was one of the lowest in Asia, and if one corrects for recovery of agriculture with improved weather conditions, fundamental growth was only 2.4%, barely equal to population growth. Therefore, GDP growth and hence the people's standard of living is fairly stagnant and stays second from the bottom in the region.

Other worrying indicators abound: 1) The Philippines stock market was the worst performing in Asia; 2) Net direct foreign investment in 1999 was much lower than the \$1.6 billion in 1998, only higher than Indonesia, and the only country in East Asia to show a decline; 3) In 1997, there was a net inflow of 254 expatriate businessmen; 1999 experienced a net outflow of 372; and 4) The peso depreciated at the end of 1999 from its level a year earlier, while all other Asian currencies appreciated.

If the standard of living of its people to improve at all, the Philippines must immediately take on the serious challenge of implementing the broad structural changes needed to sustain and enhance economic growth. Specifically, future growth will depend on willingness: 1) to proceed with critical market-based reforms needed for the industrial and service sectors to provide jobs and incomes; and 2) to seriously open the economy to competition, foreign trade, and investment.

Reforms and improved rules and infrastructure are badly needed in areas such as power, telecommunications, transportation, and agriculture in order to attract new foreign and domestic investment. A weak "legal infrastructure" must also be strengthened. This lack of effective administration of justice makes the country vulnerable to corruption and abuse, which discourages new investment and inhibits business expansion. Further, the inability to collect revenues sharply limits the government's discretionary spending. Continued high population growth rates handicap efforts to reduce poverty by undercutting the modest economic growth. Broader growth that generates benefits throughout the country is key to efforts such as the Mindanao peace process, which in turn helps to ensure continued political stability.

## **II. PROGRAM MILESTONES**

### **A. *HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING***

**Family planning breakthrough** - The Mission assisted in the establishment of a new private foundation (FriendlyCare) to accelerate the provision of quality primary health care and family planning services to lower-middle income groups, introducing the concept of payment for services and expansion of non-governmental sources of family planning services.

**Contraceptive Independence Initiative launched** - In response to USAID's urging and with Mission's technical assistance, the GOP announced a Contraceptive Independence Initiative. For the first time, the GOP included funding of contraceptives in the national budget. Both measures will reduce and eventually eliminate continued dependence on donor assistance for contraceptives.

**TB Initiative designed and initiated** - In response to the startling revelation that the Philippines has the highest incidence of tuberculosis in Asia and the third highest in the world, the Mission initiated an infectious disease program to control the emergence of resistant varieties of malaria and tuberculosis.

### **B. *ECONOMIC REFORM AND GOVERNANCE***

**Transparency initiatives undertaken** - Major transparency initiatives were undertaken, including: strengthening of customs administration and implementation of an import-valuation system based on WTO standards; implementation of Bureau of Internal Revenue commitments to the IMF; overhaul of public procurement legislation; and improvement of bankruptcy adjudication procedures at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). All of these measures should reduce the existing scope for corruption.

**Trade liberalization measures taken** - USAID provided vital technical assistance to help strengthen legislation passed to permit foreign investment in retail trade, a major opening of heretofore closed areas of the economy. Assistance was also given to development of a strong E-Commerce bill. In addition, the Mission established a revolving loan facility for preparation of public infrastructure projects for competitive tendering in place of sole-source negotiations. Also responding to growing concerns about genetically modified organisms, USAID provided

critical technical assistance to inform decision-makers on the issues related to bills filed with respect to intellectual property protection for plant varieties and guidelines for commercialization of biotech products for application to agriculture.

**The Agency's first Development Credit Authority activity designed and implemented** - The Philippines was the first USAID Mission to make use of the Agency's new development credit authority, establishing a guaranty mechanism for private financial sector lending for local government infrastructure projects. The first loan using the guarantee has been submitted to USAID for approval.

**Bank supervision and banking policy reformed** - Using AERA funding, the Mission provided technical assistance to the Philippines Central Bank to strengthen bank supervision by identification of leading indicators of individual or systemic bank crises, thus replacing reactive and formulaic approach with an anticipatory one. Expected results will be improved loan portfolio quality and reduced non-performing loan ratios. The Mission used AERA funding to assist with two key pieces of legislation, the Central Bank Act and the General Banking Act. The legislation should help strengthen the ability of the Central Bank to investigate banks, provide stricter rules on insider loans, and permit greater foreign participation in the banking sector.

**Secondary bond market structure established** - As part of the Mission's capital market development efforts, technical assistance to the Central Bank helped establish the structure for development of a secondary bond market and strengthened regulation of the non-bank financial intermediaries.

**Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) oversight capability strengthened** - The Mission assisted the SEC put in place the required legal foundation for effective regulation of capital markets, including drafting key legislation to strengthen SEC ability to enforce securities laws and SEC rules. In addition, assistance helped delineate procedures for SEC oversight of the Philippines Stock Exchange's responsibilities as a self-regulating organization (including SEC investigation procedures, criteria for de-listing companies from the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE), and approaches to improving regulation of investment companies).

The next phase of assistance will be dedicated to helping the SEC draft implementing rules and regulations and training SEC officers responsible for regulating the stock exchange and enforcing the Securities Act, in addition to development of a comprehensive set of disclosure requirements. Work will also continue to focus on the self regulatory framework of the PSE to bring it into conformity with international best practices and measures to strengthen the exchange's governance, moving it away from the present common perception of it as a "broker's club."

**Local governance initiatives achieved sustainability** - Innovations developed at 10 sites are being adopted by other local governments through university training courses, private individuals and firms, and information sharing programs available from the centers for local governance established and capacitated to provide training and advisory services.

**Child labor coalition formed** - The Children's Participation Coalition, a USAID grantee, played a major role in ratification of ILO Convention 182. The coalition effectively lobbied national government agencies to take a more active role in enforcing existing child labor laws. Appropriate lobbying and information campaigns developed by the coalition have catalyzed local government action.

**Mindanao efforts continued** - Activities in Mindanao continues with a three-fold increase in coverage of ex-combatants in Mindanao, resulting in 11,000 producers of corn, seaweed, and mariculture. There was also a three-fold increase from 4,000 to over 12,000 microenterprises receiving financial services from formal financial institutions.

### **C. *ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY***

**Environmental challenges confronted** - The Philippines has greater biodiversity per acre than any other nation on earth. Yet this irreplaceable resource is threatened by an exploding population and poor environmental regulation; only 50% of mangrove forests, 30% of coral reefs, and 10% of old-growth forests remain intact. The Philippines is also one of nine priority countries selected by the international community for assistance in reducing emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to global climate change.

**Environment and Natural Resource Accounting (ENRA) institutionalized** - This analytical approach was institutionalized further with the introduction of a bill to replace the existing System of National Accounts with an environmental accounting system that ensures national policies, development plans, and decisions on investments take full account of their effects on the environment. Under the present national accounting system, expenditures to counteract damage to the environment are reported as income, not as expenses. Under this system, a country could be heading for bankruptcy -- depleting marine and mineral reserves, destroying its forests, polluting its air and waters, and spending the proceeds on current consumption -- and still think its economy is performing well because the GNP and NNP figures look good.

**Coastal Resource Management capabilities strengthened** - Hundreds of communities assumed responsibility for the management of more than 740 kilometers of shoreline, significantly exceeding the target of 640 kilometers.

**Community-based Forestry Management Program “graduated”** - The program exceeded all project targets and leaves behind a vastly improved policy context for forest management. Through USAID’s leadership and models, more than five million hectares of forest are now on the road towards more sustainable management.

**Emissions of carbon-dioxide equivalents reduced** - Emissions were reduced by 600,000 metric tons through modifications by six power plants of their procedures and technology, bringing annual fuel savings of \$14.5 million.

**Power Sector Reform legislation nearly completed** - Legislation to restructure the power sector and privatize the National Power Corporation is expected to pass in April.

**Energy savings over targets achieved** - Through the Mission's efforts in matching Philippine utilities with U.S. utilities and the implementation of demand side management activities, energy savings of over 2,960 megawatt-hours (compared to a target of 1,400) were achieved.

#### **D. OTHER**

**Collaboration with Other USG agencies** - USAID has a number of fruitful relationships with other U.S. agencies through a series of Participating Agency Services Agreements (PASAs). Currently, in the environment sector, the Mission has a PASA with the U.S. Department of Energy to work with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory on renewables, and a PASA with the U.S. Coast Guard to work with the Philippine Coast Guard on coastal law enforcement. In health, USAID has a PASA with the U.S. Center for Disease Control to work on surveillance of infectious diseases. In economic development and governance, the Mission has a PASA with the U.S. Bureau of Customs for customs administration improvement, and is developing another one with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for institutional strengthening of the local SEC.

**Collaboration with Other Donors Leveraged Additional Resources to Achieve Development Goals** - USAID emphasized donor collaboration this year, with particular focus on Japan. Participation in the Honolulu X Common Agenda meeting highlighted Japan Bank for International Collaboration's (JBIC) intention to support the FriendlyCare program as well as other Japanese planned assistance that would complement USAID technical assistance with Japanese-funded equipment for communities participating in USAID's coastal resources, forestry, energy, and health programs. The activities are likely to result in over \$40 million of Japanese funding directed toward high priority assistance goals for USAID. This is an example of effective "leveraging," in which USAID, through well-planned use of its own resources influences use of development resources of other donors, GOP agencies, NGOs, and private firms. Furthermore, a USAID demonstration activity frequently shows an untried development technique to be effective. In these cases, the Mission works with international financing institutions to use loan funding to replicate and "roll out" the technique.

USAID interventions have been a vital and essential factor in the leveraging and initiation of the programs below:

- ✓ **Mindanao:** World Bank's Mindanao Rural Development Program (US\$30 million); World Bank and OPEC's commitment of US\$10 million each for the SZOPAD Social Fund for small infrastructure; Italy's Sustaining Small and Medium Enterprises Program in Mindanao (US\$8 million); and UNIDO's and Finland's contribution to the Finland's contribution to the Income and Employment Generation for SMEs program in Mindanao (US\$0.8 million each, respectively).
- ✓ **Mindanao/ELAP:** UNDP-NEDA-SPCPD program for rehabilitation of ex-MNLF soldiers (\$1.0 million); British Embassy's program for supply of farm machinery to ELAP sites (200,000 pounds of supply); New Zealand's program for training of Bangsa Moro women (NZ\$0.9 million); UNDP's assistance in SZOPAD for livelihood and capacity building (\$2.8 million); and IFAD's resettlement program for former MNLF combatants.

- ✓ ***Economic policy:*** Asian Development Bank's (ADB) \$100 million loan for Grains Sector Development was designed by USAID's technical consultants provided under our AGILE program. The sector reform loan includes restructuring and privatization of the state grain trading agency, and rationalization of the international trade regime for sensitive food grains. The World Bank and CIDA have also asked USAID's AGILE advisor in the Central Bank to manage their technical assistance funds for strengthening bank supervision.
- ✓ ***Environment:*** A \$60 million Forestry Sector Loan from the ADB is being reprogrammed to follow the highly successful USAID-assisted Community-Based Forest Resources Management program (FRMP). A \$30 million World Bank loan for the environment is sustaining USAID's "best practices" for improved forest and coastal resources management. LGUs can access this environment portfolio if they adopt these practices.
- ✓ ***Energy:*** USAID's technical assistance helped the GOP formulate a strong Electricity Industry Reform Act. The passage of this bill is a condition-precedent to approval of over \$1.0 billion of multilateral loans from the ADB, World Bank, and JBIC. USAID's technical assistance to identify renewable energy sources (solar, wind, mini-hydro), to remove barriers to entry of foreign investors, and to promote rural electrification will stimulate \$1.1 billion potential investment opportunities in renewable energy (estimated in the Philippine Energy Plan from 1999-2008).

### III. OPERATIONAL MILESTONES

**New Office Space Identified and Lease Negotiated and Signed** - To address heightened security concerns about the present USAID location, the Mission identified alternative commercial space that met security requirements and could be renovated within the budget limitations of the agency. In spite of complications arising from the change of ownership of the alternative building space in the middle of negotiations, the Mission was able to reach agreement and sign a lease. The move to the new location should be completed by the end of the FY.

**Strategic Objectives Reduced and Democracy Team Merged into other Strategic Objective Teams** - The Mission implemented the decision to end stand-alone democracy activities while continuing to pursue democracy results by merging the Democracy Team into the Economic Growth, Population and Health, and Environment/Energy Teams. The result has been far more effective use of resources to achieve sustainable results as a result of the participatory approaches now used to a greater extent and the incorporation of critical "stake-holder" analyses to strengthen implementation of health, environment, and economic objectives. Economic governance and anti-corruption programs have been initiated. Public advocacy efforts have been intensified in all sectors.

**Pipeline Reduced** - Through quarterly reviews, the Mission has made a concerted effort to bring down its pipeline to Agency standards, i.e., 12-18 months of projected expenditures. The pipeline decreased from \$126.6 million in FY 1998 to \$98.5 million at the end of FY 1999 as a



result of a 23% increase in expenditures in FY 1999. We expect FY 2000 expenditures to reach \$52 million in FY 2001.

**OE Trust Funds Agreement Negotiated** - Due to budgetary constraints resulting from the Asian Financial Crisis, the GOP reduced the Mission's FY 1999 trust fund allocation by more than 50%. However, recent negotiations with the agency responsible for donor coordination have resulted in agreement that will allow the Mission to amend Strategic Objective Agreements to charge modest program management costs (i.e., support and technical staff) to ongoing SOs. In addition, USAID will use interest earnings from trust funds for future OE requirements. The Mission estimates we will have sufficient trust funds until the end of FY 2004.

**Workforce and Operating Expenses Reduced** - The Mission continues to take a proactive approach to reducing OE and staffing levels in accordance with changing program levels and regional responsibilities. This is best exemplified in our planned reduction of total OE (including Trust Funds) by 49% from FY 1998 (\$6.3 million) to FY 2000 (\$3.2 million).

The USDH level was reduced from 17 to 14 during FY 1999. FSN staffing declined at a slower rate to maintain support levels for regional operations, including the expanded three-person regional Disaster Assistance Office, the seven-person RIG operation, and USAEP. Maintaining our proactive approach to workforce management, our workforce plan submitted with our Strategy in October will be revised to take into account the recent decision to transfer management responsibilities for programs in Vietnam, Laos, Burma, and Thailand to Cambodia before FY01. The Mission is also giving considerable thought to how expected staff attrition might be accelerated with appropriate incentives before relocation to the new office space.

**Staff Input into Management Decisions and their Implementation Broadened** - The Mission successfully incorporated the use of multi-office task forces to achieve greater staff input into management decisions. Examples include the *Strategic Transition Task Force* that developed the management framework for the merging of the democracy staff and skills into the other Strategic Teams; the *Y2K Inter-Office Team* that examined and planned contingencies for a potential Y2K problem; the *Trust Funds Working Group* that was formed to develop and negotiate an acceptable agreement with the GOP on use of Trust Funds; and the Team-Building Workshop Working Group that planned the very successful Team Building Workshop for the entire Mission.

Currently, the Mission is relying on the *Cost Savings Task Force* to develop innovations for stretching scarce OE funds, the *Regional Responsibilities Transfer Task Force* to ensuring the smooth transfer of management responsibilities for Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Burma activities to USAID/Cambodia, and the *Space Planning Task Force* to ensure maximum staff participation in the plan for effective utilization of the new space.

# Table of Contents

Please Note: .....	2
<b>Table of Contents .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Abbreviations and Acronyms .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>R4 Part II Results Review by SO.....</b>	<b>18</b>
Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao.....	18
A More Stable and Competitive Economy .....	28
Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health.....	37
Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced .....	46
Enhanced Management of Renewable Natural Resources .....	55
Reduced Growth of Greenhouse Gas Emissions.....	68
Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas .....	78
Assistance to Amerasians .....	87
<b>R4 Part III: Resource Request.....</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Program, Workforce and OE tables.....</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Supplemental Information Annexes .....</b>	<b>97</b>
Environmental Impact.....	97
Global Climate Change Annex.....	98
Updated Framework Annex.....	102
Success Stories .....	106
Information annex topic: Success stories .....	106
Supplemental Annex: Results Framework .....	110

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AERA	Accelerating Economic Recovery in Asia
AGILE	Accelerating Growth, Investment, and Liberalization with Equity (SO2 Economic Policy Program)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALGAS	Asia Least Cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy Program
ANE	Asia and Near East
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARD	Associates in Rural Development
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEP	AIDS Surveillance and Education Project (USAID/Philippines Program in Health)
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccine for tuberculosis
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer
BUCEN	U.S. Bureau of the Census
BSP	<i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> (Central Bank of the Philippines)
BSS	Behavioral Surveillance Survey
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claims
CARE	Cooperative American Relief Everywhere
CBFM	Community-based Forestry Management
CBFMA	Community-based Forestry Management Agreement
CEPT/AFTA	Common Effective Preferential Tariffs/ASEAN Free Trade Agreement
CFMA	Community Forest Management Agreement
CMDCI	Capital Markets Development Center
CO	Controller Operations
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRM	Coastal Resources Management Project (USAID/Philippines environment Program)
	Environment)
CT/EM	Clean Technology/Environmental Management practices
CTRP	Comprehensive Tax Reform Program
CUES	Credit Union Empowerment and Support (USAID/Washington Program)
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOE	Department of Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Typhus vaccine

DSM	Demand Side Management
ELAP	Emergency Livelihood Assistance Program (USAID/Philippines Program in Economic Growth – originated with OTI funds)
ENRAP	Environment and Natural Resources Accounting Project (USAID/Philippines environment program)
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIRA	Electricity Industry Reform Authority
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Effective Protection Rate
ERAP	Energy Resources for Alleviation of Poverty
ERB	Energy Regulatory Board
EU	European Union
FCFI	Friendly Care Foundation, Inc.
FCSW	Female Commercial Sex Worker
FETP	Field Epidemiology Training Program
FIC	Fully Immunized Children
FP	Family Planning
FRM	Forestry Resources Management (USAID/Philippines Program in Environment)
FSN	Foreign Service National
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	Growth with Equity in Mindanao (USAID/Philippines Program in Economic Growth)
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GOLD	Governance and Local Democracy (USAID/Philippines local governance program)
GOP	Government of the Philippines
HCV	Home Consumption Value
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HSS	HIV Sentinel Surveillance
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFMA	Industrial Forest Management Agreements
IIEC	International Institute for Energy Conservation
IISE	Industrial Initiatives for Sustainable Environment
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IR	Intermediate Result
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGU	Local Government Unit
LOP	Life of Project
LPP	LGU Performance Program
LSB	Local Special Bodies
MABS-M	Microenterprise Access to Banking Services in Mindanao

	(USAID/Philippines economic growth program)
MBI	Market-Based Instrument
MCEI	Municipal Coastal Environmental Initiative (USAID/Philippines environment program)
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDP	Mindanao Development Project (USAID/Philippines economic growth program)
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWh	Megawatt-Hour
NCC	National Credit Council
NDS	National Demographic Survey
NEA	National Electrification Administration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NREL	National Reliable Energy Laboratory
NSO	National Statistics Office
OE	Operating Expenses
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OTI	Office of Transition Initiative
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PASA	Participating Agency Services Agreement
PCDI	Philippine Central Depository Inc.
PO	People's Organization
POPCOM	Population Commission
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PROFAMILIA	<i>Asociacion Pro-Bien Estar de la Familia</i> (family planning association in Colombia)
PSBF	Pearl S. Buck Foundation
RBAP	Rural Bankers' Association of the Philippines
RECS	Rural Electric Cooperatives
RFCSW	Registered Female Commercial Sex Worker
RIG	Regional Inspector General
PSC	Personal Service Contractor
RFSW	Registered Female Sex Worker
RMI	Resources Management International
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
SpO	Special Objective
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TCEP	Targeted Crop Expansion Program under GEM
TDY	Temporary Duty

TFR	Total Fertility Rate
ToP	Technology of Participation
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TT2+	Pregnant Women Immunized Against Tetanus
ULAP	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USDH	United States Direct Hire
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAEP	U.S. ASEAN Environmental Program
USCDC	U.S. Center for Disease Control
USDOE	U.S. Department of Energy
USG	U.S. Government
VS	Voluntary Sterilization
WTO	World Trade Organization

## **R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance**

While the Philippines has come through the Asian Financial Crisis and severe drought with limited adverse effects and is now growing again, the sustainability of this recovery remains uncertain. While the overall gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 1998 was flat, GDP growth was 3.2% percent in 1999. The recovery has been mainly supported by resurgence in agriculture, which grew by 6.7% in 1999, demonstrating its recovery from the *el niño* drought of 1997-98. The economy's performance was facilitated by a relatively better management of fiscal and monetary issues, a stronger banking sector and less volatile private foreign fund movements.

Nonetheless, there are signs that the country's many vulnerabilities may impact on its long-term development potential. Rapid population growth, 2.3% per year, remains among the highest in Asia. Tuberculosis is the third highest in the world. Systemic weaknesses allowed corruption to flourish and inhibited development of fully competitive markets. Delays in passage of both the Electricity Reform Act and the Securities Act postponed much needed reforms. The lack of technical skills, financial capacity, and political will to protect the natural environment, which in turn threatens basic food security and globally significant biological diversity, promises to greatly accelerate rural to urban migration. Politically, while Joseph Estrada won the presidency in 1998 with high levels of popular support, his net performance rating has declined rapidly -- from more than +60% at the beginning of the Presidency to only +5% at the end of 1999.

Despite a difficult operating year and implementation of major changes in country strategy, the USAID program was on track or exceeded expectations in most of its programs. Continuing to exceed expectations were Strategic Objective (SO) 4 (environment) which continued to exceed targets in both coastal and forestry areas, and SO 6 (democracy) in both local governance and civil society. On the other hand, SO 1 (Mindanao economic transformation), although on track, and SO 2 (A more stable and competitive economy) experienced the tail end of the financial crisis, while SO 3 (population) exceeded its targets in modern contraception but experienced some declines in some maternal and child health indicators. SO 5 (global climate change) exceeded its targets and reported major progress in several policy areas.

Strategic Objective 1, *Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao*, was on track, making excellent progress in most areas. The financial crisis had some residual effects on trade and investment levels in 1999, but performance in these areas is improving significantly. Good results continue to be attained in enhancing production and incomes of marginal farm and fishing families, and in fostering access of microenterprises to formal sector financial services. Many beneficiaries of these activities are women or members of religious minorities. GOP and donor resources allocated to infrastructure development in Mindanao continue to increase. As the end date for the Mindanao program approaches, and as the Mission reduces resources focused on Mindanao, USAID will concentrate on completing activities intended to assure sustainability and spread of the program.

Strategic Objective 2, *A more stable and competitive economy*, is on track. While the financial crisis continued to affect adversely investment and tax revenue performance in 1999, significant gains in trade liberalization and competitiveness were achieved and the private formal sector continued to generate an increasing share of employment, especially for women. To improve

economic governance, USAID has assisted in policy reforms in the financial markets, procurement and tax administration. To further increase openness and competition, USAID continues to support compliance with WTO commitments, and helped to partially open the retail trade services sector to foreign investment, and to expand the use of competitive tendering for infrastructure projects. In other areas in financial and fiscal sector strengthening, significant progress was made in restructuring GOP microfinance programs and in developing policies to create a secondary market in securitized mortgages. In response to deepening governance problems in 1999, the Mission is moving to strengthen activities that promote transparency and combat corruption. In particular, the Mission will support Philippine partners in public information programs focused on the virtues of competition and public transparency.

Strategic Objective 3, *Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health*, is on track. The Mission significantly exceeded its target for use of modern contraceptive methods, the main determinant of reduced fertility. In FY 1999, there was a significant increase in contraceptive use due to a rapid rise in the use of modern methods, mainly pills. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for all methods is at 49.3% and the CPR for modern methods is at 32.4%. Maternal and child health indicators did not fare as well. The percent in high-risk births decreased from 57.0% in 1998 to 55.7% in 1999. The percent of fully vaccinated children decreased slightly from 65.3% in 1998 to 64.3% in 1999, and the percentage of live births covered by tetanus-toxoid declined from 37.8% to 33.2%. The Mission will conduct qualitative research during FY 2000 to uncover reasons for the lack of MCH progress.

Special Objective 1, *Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced*, is on track. Unlike other countries in the region, the Philippines has thus far escaped an explosive epidemic of HIV/AIDS. Infection rates, even among high-risk groups, remain comparatively low (<3% among the target sentinel groups) and prevalence in the general population is estimated to be well below 1%. All eight surveillance sites are beginning to implement sustainability activities in preparation for the HIV/AIDS program's completion in 2002. New activities under the infectious disease component of the SpO are proceeding as scheduled.

Strategic Objective 4, *Enhanced Management of Renewable Natural Resources*, has continued to exceed expectations. All targets have been exceeded, with sustainable nationwide impact in several areas. USAID continues to provide leadership among donors in environmental management and is a source of state-of-the art knowledge of best community-based forest and coastal resources management practices. In September 1999, USAID graduated its highly successful community-based FRM program, leaving behind a liberalized, deregulated policy environment enabling upland communities, LGUs, and the private sector to co-manage forest areas with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). A total of 587,000 hectares of forestlands are now under better management by communities. USAID achieved improved coastal resources management along 741 kilometers of shoreline. After only one year of implementation, the Industrial Initiatives for Sustainable Environment (IISE) activity is already regarded by the GOP as a cutting edge effort in encouraging industries to practice clean technology/environment management. By 2002, USAID will complete its remaining sectoral activities (coastal and industrial) and focus solely on integrated resource management in selected watershed sites of high biodiversity value.



Overall performance of Strategic Objective 5, *Reduced Growth of Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, is on track, with good results from the use of cleaner fuels and increased end-use efficiency. Results have exceeded expectations, except for some of the policy targets which should be met with the imminent passage in 2000 of the landmark legislation on energy industry restructuring and privatization. Benefits expected from the passage include increased competition, energy efficiency and use of clean, indigenous fuels, resulting in reduced GHG and lower electricity rates for consumers. Policy work will be done to encourage more natural gas downstream investments and market opportunities. Starting in 2001, USAID plans to take on the challenge of reducing the Philippine transportation sector's contribution to global climate change. Recent analysis indicates that the Philippine transportation sector now produces as much atmospheric carbon as the power sector.

Strategic Objective 6, *Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas*, exceeded expectations. With continued advocacy work of coalitions and more efficient and effective collaboration between civil society and local governments, more national laws and local ordinances supportive of the disadvantaged sectors are expected to be passed. Local governments will continue to work together with civil society to monitor implementation of laws and ensure the sustainability of participatory local governance. With integration of transparency and anti-corruption work and rule of law activities into SO2, the mission is in a sound position to address corruption problems at the national and local levels and contribute to reforms in administration of justice. Special Objective No. 2, *Assistance to Amerasians*, is on track and is initiating actions to sustain selected activities after completion of the USAID program in August 2000.

USAID's revised strategy, *"Revitalizing the Economy and Transforming Governance to Accelerate Sustainable Growth,"* supports broader U.S. interests, as articulated in the Mission Performance Plan, including: (a) encouraging an open trade and investment regime; (b) promoting U.S. exports and investment; (c) supporting economic development that fosters equitable growth and increased economic opportunity; (d) strengthening constitutional democracy; (e) alleviating the suffering of those affected by crises and social marginalization; (f) reducing Philippine environmental degradation, promoting increased energy efficiency and encouraging greater Philippine support for U.S. environmental objectives in international fora; (g) reducing the fertility rate; (h) reducing the threat posed by HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases; and (i) fostering ties to the Philippine government and civil society that provide access to information and can exert influence to promote U.S. interests. Thus, USAID assistance to the Philippines directly supports the stability and progress of one of the U.S. Government's most trusted allies in this rapidly changing part of the world.

## R4 Part II Results Review by SO

### ***Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao***

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-001-01

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The Asian Financial Crisis had some residual effects on trade and investment levels in 1999, but performance in these areas is improving significantly. Good results continue to be attained in enhancing production and incomes of marginal farm and fishing families, and in fostering access of microenterprises to formal sector financial services. (Many beneficiaries of these two activities are women and/or members of religious minorities). The amount of GOP and donor resources allocated to infrastructure development in Mindanao continues to increase.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes             | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions           | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development        | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition            | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution       | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management              | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

## Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

### Summary of the SO:

The island of Mindanao has more than a third of the landmass of the Philippines, and is home to one-fourth of the country's population. Although the quality of life of the people of Mindanao has historically been well below national levels, the island clearly has potential for substantial and accelerated economic growth. To help bring this about, USAID is implementing an aggressive, broad-ranging enterprise development program on the island that is intended to facilitate maximum participation of small farmers, fisherfolk, and small and microentrepreneurs in growing areas of the economy, while at the same time carrying out various activities intended to improve the overall trade and investment environment on the island. Enterprise development activities include: helping marginal farmers and fisherfolk access more lucrative markets; helping create new jobs by attracting and facilitating the establishment of new businesses on the island; and helping private banks develop the capability to profitably provide services to microenterprises. Activities intended to bring about an improved trade and investment environment on the island include: policy modification assistance; infrastructure development assistance; and various programs aimed at facilitating the establishment and optimal functioning of key "business support organizations" and equity investment funds. To help solidify the recently concluded peace agreement between the GOP and the principal Muslim separatist organization, USAID also carries out sizable programs aimed at assisting former combatants to develop the capability to make a living.

### Key Results:

While Mindanao's economy (and, indeed, the entire Philippines' economy) has not recovered fully from the Asian Financial Crisis, excellent progress toward attainment of the SO was made in most areas. The first ever "Mindanao Budget Summit," which was organized under USAID's GEM Program, resulted in a pledge by President Estrada that Mindanao would annually receive at least 31-34% of government infrastructure resources for the balance of his term. This would be a valuable increase over the already impressive 1999 level of approximately 24%. Total number of microenterprises gaining access to financial services from banks exceeded 12,000 during 1999. This is more than triple the 1998 level. It is also encouraging evidence that USAID's attempt to put private banks into the business of lending to microenterprises is succeeding. The number of marginal farm and fishing families initiating commercial-level production of more lucrative products during the year was 14,000 (significantly exceeding the target of 10,600). This number included some 4,000 former MNLF combatants, a special target of USAID's Mindanao programs. A just completed survey of participants in USAID's Mindanao programs indicates that incomes of farm and fishing families associated with the programs increased by an average of 150%-300%. On the negative side, USAID fell significantly short of attaining its target of \$150 million in new investment from USAID-supported investment promotion/acquisition efforts. (Only \$58 million was recorded).

### Performance and Prospects:

Good progress has been made in transforming Mindanao's economy since USAID began focusing economic growth resources there in the early 1990s, and especially since the SO was formally adopted in 1995. The period has seen sustained increases in annual investment levels, numbers of jobs, value of exports, and production of higher value products. The percentage of

people living below the poverty line dropped from 56% in the early 1990s to less than 50% in 1998. There has been a major expansion of public infrastructure. Telephone density has increased at least twenty-fold. A peace agreement reached with the principal Muslim separatist organization on the island has made possible an expansion of opportunities for economic prosperity to areas of the island where, because of continuing strife, this previously had been impossible. USAID, in partnership with the GOP and other major donors, has contributed to all these developments.

Two critical assumptions made when efforts under the SO were initiated in 1995 with respect to achievement of performance targets, however, have not been borne out: 1) that there would be sustained economic growth at the national level; and 2) that there would not be any more than the "normal" level of natural disasters. The impacts of the Asian Financial Crisis and the "El Niño" phenomenon, both of which hit Mindanao in 1997 and lasted into 1999, invalidated these assumptions. Significant slowdowns in new investment, and therefore in job creation, occurred during both years. Investment in 1999, especially for larger projects, continued to be negatively affected by reduced availability and higher costs of credit and equity investment funds.

Most indicators now suggest that an economic recovery is underway. As such, we anticipate good performance in all areas during 2000. Numbers of microenterprises obtaining access to formal sector financial services should reach approximately 15,000. Investment levels, and new job creation, should approach pre-AFC levels. An additional 3000 former MNLF combatants should enter and "graduate from" programs aimed at helping them obtain the capability to make a reasonable living (bringing the total number of former combatant "graduates" from our program to 11,000). Mindanao's share of government infrastructure resources should approach 30%. As a result of USAID assistance, some 25-30 key "business support organizations" should be effectively providing a full range of needed services for their members and clients.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As the end date for the Mindanao program approaches, and as the Mission consequently reduces the level of resources focused on Mindanao, USAID will increase focus on those activities intended to assure continuation and/or expansion of progress under the SO. This will include: activities intended to strengthen the capabilities of key "business support organizations" on the island; and activities intended to facilitate spread of lessons learned in the MABS-M Program to other parts of the Philippines.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Following USAID's lead, all major donors now make Mindanao a major focus. USAID invests substantial effort in making sure that our efforts are mutually supportive with those of the other donors. The level and type of our interaction with the different donors varies. In the case of donors/countries with only limited on-the-ground program development and management capability (i.e., UK, Italy, New Zealand), USAID provides assistance in identifying, planning, and implementing suitable assistance activities which will be financed by those countries. (During 1999, USAID project personnel did the planning for a major agribusiness development program to be implemented in the Muslim areas of Mindanao which will be financed by a \$52 million loan from the Government of Italy; similarly, we worked out a "buy-in" into our ELAP Program from the UK Government). In the case of countries/organizations with greater on-the-ground planning and implementation capability (i.e. the World Bank, Australia) we jointly work

out how our programs might support each other. At present, we are providing a good deal of proposal development assistance to LGUs and organizations submitting proposals for small infrastructure project funding under the World Bank-sponsored "Social Fund" which is focused on the Muslim areas of Mindanao. In most cases, the infrastructure projects we work on are ones that will be located in communities that are targeted by our ELAP Program.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Louis Berger International Inc. is the principal contractor for the major program in Mindanao, the GEM Program, and the major GEM subprograms – ELAP, and the Special Zone of Peace and Development Accelerated Enterprise Development Program. Chemonics Inc. is the contractor for the Microenterprise Access to Banking Services – Mindanao Program. The World Council of Credit Unions supports the Credit Union Empowerment and Support Program.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao			
Objective ID: 492-001-01			
Approved: 3/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Basic infrastructure required to support a rapidly growing economy is in place			
Indicator: Mindanao's share of the national government's infrastructure development budget			
Unit of Measure: Annual share of the budget averages at least 25% during the SO period	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	NA	21.16%
Source: Monitoring records - Contractor, position paper of GEM Policy Team submitted to the Mindanao Economic Development Council (MEDCO)	1996	20.0%	22.70%
	1997	22.5%	23.60%
	1998	25.0%	23.80%
	1999	27.5%	23.75%
Indicator/Description:	2000	30.0%	
	2001	30.0%	
Comments: In 1995, Mindanao's share of the Philippine infrastructure budget was PhP5.82 billion (21.16% of total). This figure includes budgets for the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC), National Electrification Administration (NEA), and Department of Agriculture (DA) GATT adjustment measures.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao			
Objective ID: 492-001-01			
Approved: 3/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Expansion of Financial Services Provided to Microenterprises and Small Producers			
Indicator: Microenterprises and small producers receiving financial services from formal institutions (depositors and borrowers)			
Unit of Measure: Number of microenterprises and small producers receiving financial services from formal institutions (depositors and borrowers)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	NA	2,000
	1996	2,000	2,000
	1997	3,000	2,000
Source: Rural bank records, project monitoring forms and reports from Rural Bankers Association of the Philippines, (MABS-M)	1998	5,000	4,000
	1999	8,000	12,244
	2000	12,000	NA
Indicator/Description:	2001	16,000	
Comments: Under the Mission's programs, initial deposits of less than pesos 1,000.00 (US\$25.00) are considered as "microfinance" deposits and initial loans of less than pesos 30,000 (US\$750.00) as microfinance loans.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao				
Objective ID: 492-001-01				
Approved: 3/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines		
Result Name: Expanded participation of Mindanao's lower income groups in productive enterprises				
Indicator: Families initiating commercial production of more lucrative products				
Unit of Measure: Annual increase of families initiating commercial production/adopting superior technologies	Year	Planned	Actual	
	1996	NA	9,300	
	1997	10,600	7,959	
Source: Quarterly and Semestral Reports from Contractor (GEM); Mindanao State University Survey	1998	10,600	13,472	
	1999	10,600	13,906	
	2000	10,600		
Indicator/Description:	2001	10,600		
<p>Comments: Of the beneficiaries in 1996 through 1999, about 20% were women. 1997 figure includes 1,162 former MNLF combatants and their families who are growing hybrid corn under the ELAP. There was a slower roll-out of agribusiness projects in 1997 mainly due to the tight credit situation which has resulted in the deferment of investment and/or expansion plans of some enterprises; and the reduced fisheries production due to el niño. 1998 figure includes 6,845 beneficiaries of GEM-assisted projects that came on-the-ground in January-December, 1998 – an increase of 2,610 beneficiaries for existing projects since December 1997, 2,156 targeted crop expansion program (TCEP) beneficiaries, and 2,221 ELAP beneficiaries who are now growing hybrid corn and seaweed. Some of the projects have been seriously affected by the financial crisis and el niño, resulting in a slowdown or stoppage of their operations. 1999 figure includes 8,160 beneficiaries of on-the-ground projects during the year; an increase of 440 (10%) growers among 1998 TCEP training beneficiaries; 1,396 TCEP beneficiaries in Jan-Dec 1999; and 2,910 ELAP (phase 2) participants who received agricultural inputs and actually into production of corn, rice, seaweed and fish culture in cages. A number of surveys indicate that annual income increases of families receiving USAID assistance to initiate/expand production of more lucrative products increased by between 150%-300%.</p>				



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao				
Objective ID: 492-001-01				
Approved: 3/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines		
Result Name: Expanded Participation of Mindanao's Lower Income Groups in Productive Enterprises				
Indicator: Level of USAID-facilitated private investment per year				
Unit of Measure: US\$ million	Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: Project monitoring forms and reports for Contractor (GEM)	1995	NA	30	
	1996	300	292	
Indicator/Description:	1997	300	247	
	1998	300	88	
	1999	150	58	
	2000	150		
Comments: Actual figures are only for those investments that are "on-the-ground". In addition to these investments, there is another \$445 million in active investment "commitments" through December 1999. "On-the-ground" investment consists of the total amount of investment anticipated in projects that have been initiated. It may be noted that the total amount of the anticipated investment is reported even though this may be made incrementally over several years. Investment "commitments" are defined as total anticipated value of projects that have begun the "project cycle (i.e., MOUs signed between potential participants; BOI "pioneer" status obtained) even if no actual expenditures have been made. USAID experience in investment facilitation suggests that roughly 50% of investment "commitments" lead to "on-the-ground" projects. An exchange rate of 26 pesos = 1US\$ was used to convert 1996 peso investments into dollar terms. An exchange rate of 28 pesos = 1 US\$ and 39 pesos = 1US\$ was used to convert peso investments into dollar terms for 1997, and 1998 and 1999, respectively. The lower actual investment in 1997 is due to deferment of planned investments and/or deferred expansion of enterprises under the then prevailing tight credit/high interest rate situation. Concern about el niño also negatively affected investments in fisheries and agriculture. Investment in 1998 and 1999, particularly for larger projects, continued to be affected by the depressed economic situation and el niño. While a significant number of projects came on-the-ground, their investment level was generally lower than in previous years.	2001	150		

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao			
Objective ID: 492-001-01			
Approved: 3/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao			
Indicator: Value of higher value products shipped from Mindanao			
Unit of Measure: US\$ billion	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Monitoring records; Contractor (GEM); National Statistics Office (NSO)	1995	NA	2.79
	1996	3.70	3.91
Indicator/Description: Total value of higher value products (i.e. all manufactured goods, all processed agricultural goods, and all agricultural products except corn, rice, and coconut) increases from the 1991 to 1995 average of \$2.79 billion per year to a total of \$5.4 billion by the year 2001.	1997	4.03	4.00
	1998	4.40	3.10
	1999	3.20	2.90
	2000	5.20	
	2001	5.40	
<p>Comments: Planned targets were revised, after review of 1996 domestic trade data. It was discovered that base data inadvertently included trade figures from outside of Mindanao. Revised targets reflect 9% annual growth. Note that real annual growth for the period 1991-95 was 7.6%. 1999 target was revised further to allow for adverse effects of the weather conditions and the financial crisis which started in 1997. 1995 figure assumes an additional 75% due to historical underreporting by the NSO. Prior to 1996, the NSO compiled these statistics in Manila based only upon what was submitted by provincial authorities. In early 1996, the NSO underwent a decentralization where NSO staff was assigned to individual ports/airports. This change greatly improved NSO ability to collect complete data/information and demonstrated that traditionally, these figures had been underreported. All figures include both domestic and foreign trade. For domestic trade, foreign exchange rates of PhP 26.00, PhP 28.00 and PhP 39.00 to the dollar were assumed for 1996, 1997, and 1998 and 1999 respectively.</p> <p>Data for 1999 cover 4th Quarter of 1998 to 3rd of 1999 for domestic exports and January to June, 1999 for foreign exports. The trends in Mindanao foreign export of higher value products follow those of Mindanao's total exports. Performance is expected to improve as information for the rest of 1999 becomes available.</p>			

## ***A More Stable and Competitive Economy***

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-002-01

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: While the financial crisis continued to affect adversely investment and tax revenue performance in 1999, further gains in trade liberalization and competitiveness were achieved and the private formal sector continued to generate an increasing share of employment, especially for women.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes              | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution        | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met        | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand              |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Open Markets

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

This program aims to create jobs and reduce poverty in the Philippines through a more stable, competitive economy, and to contribute to more open trade and greater financial stability in East Asia. The strategy focuses on reforms that increase openness and competition in the economy, stabilize and deepen the financial and fiscal sectors, and improve transparency and probity in economic governance

#### Key Results:

Overall performance in 1999 continued to be on track, as two of four key indicators exceeded targets, while the other two did not due to the remaining effects of the Asian financial crisis. With investment in construction and in durable equipment still sluggish, the volatile ratio of Gross Domestic Capital Formation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell further, from 22.1 % in 1997 to 21.0 % in 1998, well below the medium term target. With implementation of tax administration reforms still lagging, the new domestic tax revenue indicator also fell to 11.6% of GDP, which, however, was still better than its 1994-95 performance at 11.2% of GDP. Meanwhile, the GOP implemented its tariff reduction program as planned and reduced further the effective protection rate from 19% to 16.8%, bettering the 1999 target. Despite still sluggish economic activity, annual growth of private formal sector employment for males remained close to the 5.0% target while that for females at 7.0% was well above target.

#### Performance and Prospects:

After a generation of lagging behind its newly industrializing neighbors, the Philippines achieved political and economic stability in the early 1990s and entered a sustained period of economic reform. Filipinos saw the benefits of openness to international trade and increased domestic competition, as shown by the phenomenal export growth of assembled electronics products; the opening to private investment of electrical power generation; the opening of telephone service to competition; and reduction in poverty incidence by approximately 1% of the population per year between 1991 and 1997. The 1997-99 Asian financial crisis and el niño, however, brought a pause in Philippine growth. The transition to a new GOP administration that occurred during this pause led to re-examining the benefits of liberalization. Fortunately, the country has not reversed its course toward trade and investment liberalization. However, a renewed crisis of governance developed in 1999, with numerous charges of favoritism and impunity. These issues arose with special force in financial markets, procurement and tax administration.

To improve economic governance, including the ability of government institutions to enforce regulatory policies, USAID in 2000 is expanding its assistance to the Central Bank for strengthening banking supervision, and will add assistance for foreign-exchange risk management. With USAID support, SEC procedures for securities investigation have been adopted and support for reform of the Securities Act should succeed in 2000. Further assistance to the SEC, stock exchange, and clearing corporation will build on this success. New rules for adjudicating corporate recovery were adopted in 1999 and assistance on implementation will continue in 2000. USAID is playing a central role in mobilizing a multidonor effort to renovate the problem-plagued Bureau of Internal Revenue. USAID also assisted in computerization of Value Added Tax (VAT) returns and in implementation of an import valuation system based on WTO-standard methods. USAID will continue to support training and reform in Customs administration in 2000 and 2001, including through a Participating Agency Services Agreement (PASA) with the U.S. Customs Service. USAID assisted in reforms in inter-governmental fiscal

allocations to local governments, and supported design of a total overhaul of public procurement legislation, which will be followed up by advocacy and legislative assistance in 2000.

To further increase openness and competition, USAID continues to support compliance with WTO commitments. USAID helped improve anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws in 1999 and will support the GOP's regular, triennial revision of its tariff-reduction program in 2000. USAID contributed to the partial opening of the retail-services sector to foreign investment in late 1999. In telecommunications, USAID is helping develop regulations for interconnection, which should be adopted in 2000. Assistance to open aviation and port services to greater competition should bear fruit in 2000 and 2001. USAID also will help expand the use of competitive tendering for infrastructure projects through the revolving loan facility established in 1999; continue to advance legislation for intellectual property rights; and support analysis and advocacy for overall competition policy and external competitiveness. Grains markets liberalization is also a target for 2000 or 2001.

In other areas in financial and fiscal sector strengthening, a Presidential Order crowned USAID's assistance for restructuring GOP microfinance programs in 1999. USAID will follow this policy measure with implementation assistance, including assistance to formulate a supervisory framework for deposit-taking cooperatives. In 1999, USAID helped the Department of Finance (DOF) develop policies to create a secondary market in securitized mortgages. Assistance for redesigning financial-sector taxation will be sustained through the legislation of these reforms, expected in 2000. Adoption of a road users charge, designed with USAID support, to finance private road maintenance, is also expected in 2000.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In response to deepening governance problems in 1999, the Mission will strengthen activities to promote transparency and combat corruption. In particular, the Mission will support Philippine partners' public information programs.

#### Other Donor Programs:

USAID plays a unique role in supporting the structural adjustment framework of the GOP and the multilateral donors. In response to the Asian financial crisis, the Government of Japan, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the ADB have provided a large package of support for the Philippines. USAID is the principal source of technical assistance for advocacy and implementation of the economic policy reform targeted by this assistance. Resident advisors assist the central bank and the DOF in managing WB funds for technical assistance on bank supervision and retirement pensions. USAID also financed a workshop on tax administration for the IMF and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and is helping the ADB design proposed grains-markets reform. Grants from USAID also support private business and trade groups' contributions to the reform effort.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID's activities are being implemented through contracts with the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. Bureau of Census; Development Alternatives, Inc.; PricewaterhouseCoopers; The Asia Foundation (TAF); the Inter-American Management Consultancy Corporation; and the Barents Group; as well as through grants to local nongovernment organizations (NGOs).

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Objective ID: 492-002-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Indicator: Gross capital formation			
Unit of Measure: Ratio of gross domestic capital formation to gross domestic product (%)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: National Income Accounts from National Statistics Coordination Board	1994	NA	24.1
	1995	25.0	22.2
	1996	25.0	24.9
	1997	26.0	26.3
	1998	27.0	22.1
Indicator/Description: Annual data collection with two months' lag	1999	28.0	21.0
	2000	28.0	
	2001	30.0	
Comments: Assumptions - continuing government commitment to policy and institutional reforms; stability in government monetary policy; no major political disruptions at the national level.			
Capital formation is primarily composed of construction and durable equipment. Spending in both categories fell in absolute terms during the Asian Financial Crisis in 1998, and again in 1999. Durable equipment purchases fell substantially more than construction.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Objective ID: 492-002-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Indicator: Domestic tax effort			
Unit of Measure: Ratio of domestic tax revenues to gross domestic product (%)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1994	NA	11.2
Source: Department of Finance; National Income Accounts from National Statistics Coordination Board	1995	NA	11.2
	1996	NA	12.1
	1997	NA	13.1
Indicator/Description: Annual data collection with two months' time lag	1998	NA	12.8
	1999	13.0	11.6
	2000	13.5	
Comments: Assumptions - continuing government commitment to fiscal reform; no major political disruptions at the national level.	2001	14.0	
Domestic tax revenues is equal to total tax revenues less import duties, import taxes and export taxes.			
ANE has agreed with the Mission that beginning in 1999, the Mission will use an indicator for domestic tax revenues to emphasize domestic tax revenue efforts and reflect reduced dependence on trade taxes.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Objective ID: 492-002-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Trade and Investment More Competitive and Dynamic			
Indicator: Level of trade protection			
Unit of Measure: Effective protection rate (EPR)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1994	NA	30.5
Source: Philippine Tariff Commission or USAID-commissioned study	1995	29.0	24.8
	1996	27.0	25.3
Indicator/Description: EPR is the increment in value-added made possible by the tariff structure as a proportion of free trade value-added (percent).	1997	24.0	22.3
	1998	21.0	19.0
	1999	18.0	16.8
	2000	15.0	
	2001	14.0	
Comments: Assumption: Government implementation of tariff reform and liberalization programs. Based on the estimates of Dr. Rosario Manasan of the Philippine Institute of Development Studies as of March 1999. The actual measure used is the EPR average for all sectors using the price comparison method to take into account the effect of both tariffs and quotas. The EPR estimates as of March 1999 do not reflect the effect of E.O. 69 which maintains for 1999 the higher duties imposed in 1998 (for one year only) on kraft paper and almost all textile products. However, given the relatively insignificant weights of the items (based on domestic output plus imports), the current weighted average EPR estimate is believed not to change significantly. The estimates for any given year are made with reference to the set of tariffs and QRs that are in place as of July 1 of that year. The targets beyond 2000 reflect the fact that the GOP has not yet legislated tariff reductions beyond 2000 and has no international commitments with respect to these reductions. However, the GOP has expressed its intention to put in place a single tariff of five percent by year 2004.			



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Objective ID: 492-002-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Indicator: Private, formal-sector employment by gender			
Unit of Measure: Growth in number of employees (%)	Year	Planned	Actual
		Male Female	Male Female
Source: Integrated Survey of Households of the National Statistics Office; Department of Labor and Employment	1995	NA	6.2% 3.0%
	1996	NA	7.8% 9.2%
Indicator/Description: Quarterly data collected with time lag of one quarter, annulized by averaging four quarters	1997	NA	6.5% 7.0%
	1998	NA	-0.1% 0.1%
Comments: Assumptions: continuing government commitment to structural reform; no major political disruptions at the national level. ANE has agreed with the Mission that beginning in 1999, the Mission will use an indicator for private formal sector employment by gender. Private, formal-sector employees correspond, in the Integrated Survey of Households, to the category of wage and salary workers in private households and establishments, excluding family-operated activities. "Establishments" employ about 90% of this total. Gender disaggregation is based on all wage and salary workers, including family-operated activities (less than 2% of the total). Five-percent growth in employment for both males and females is defined as success on the basis of its substantially exceeding the rate of growth in working-age population, which is about 2.5%.  The average rate of growth over the six years from 1993-1999 was 4.8% for males and 5.4% for females.  Total private, formal sector employment in 1998 was 9,690,000.	1999	5.0% 5.0%	3.3% 7.0%
	2000	5.0% 5.0%	
	2001	5.0% 5.0%	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Objective ID: 492-002-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Indicator: Openness of the Philippine economy			
Unit of Measure: Ratio of total exports plus imports to gross domestic product (%)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1994	NA	88
Source: National Income Accounts from National Statistics Coordination Board	1995	79	96
	1996	81	106
Indicator/Description: Annual data collection with two months' time lag	1997	84	116
	1998	86	96
	1999	88	92
	2000	90	
Comments: Assumptions: no further retrenchment in trade liberalization policies reforms; no major political disruptions at the national level. This indicator of openness appears to have severe index-number problems, probably resulting from the dramatic change in the composition of exports, which the Mission could not foresee when the indicator was chosen.As agreed with ANE, the Mission will no longer use this indicator beginning next year, but will continue to use the effective protection rate as an indicator of trade liberalization . Deflated export revenues, using independent data, show a truer picture of the openness of the production structure.	2001	92	
Since 1993, growth in the Philippines' exports (current dollar value deflated by the U.S. Producers Price Index -- Implicit Price Index) exceeded the Philippines' real GDP growth by the following amounts: 1994 12 percentage points 1995 22 percentage points 1996 10 percentage points 1997 16 percentage points 1998 16 percentage points 1999 14 percentage points			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Objective ID: 492-002-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: A more stable and competitive economy			
Indicator: Tax revenues			
Unit of Measure: Ratio of tax revenues to gross domestic product (%)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1994	NA	16.0
Source: Department of Finance; National Income Accounts from National Statistics Coordination Board	1995	17.5	16.3
	1996	18.0	16.9
	1997	18.5	17.0
Indicator/Description: Annual data collection with two months' time lag	1998	19.0	15.6
	1999	20.0	14.4
	2000	22.0	
Comments: Assumptions: continuing government commitment to fiscal reform; no major political disruptions at the national level.	2001	23.0	
The 1998 and 1999 performance is in large part due to the drop in imports and the virtually flat growth of domestic production activities.			
Beginning next year, this indicator will no longer be used. ANE has agreed with the Mission that beginning this year, the Mission will use an indicator for domestic tax revenues to reflect reduced dependence on trade taxes.			

## **Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health**

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-003-01

Objective Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The Mission has significantly exceeded its target for use of modern contraceptive methods, the main determinant of reduced fertility. The main indicators for improved maternal and child health have either met their targets or declined.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                          | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor            | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes             | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions           | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution       | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management              | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

The midyear 1999 Philippine population of 79.4 million will increase to 127.6 million by 2030 even with moderate fertility decline. Under this scenario, the equivalent of 46% of the current

population of the United States will live on 3% of its land area. This demographic situation will have grave consequences for the Philippines' economic growth, social welfare, and environment. Because the population growth rate is largely fueled by fertility, the Mission will continue its focus on the current strategic objective to reduce the fertility rate and improve maternal and child health.

In FY 1999, the current strategy was modified to improve the discouraging performance of the family planning/maternal and child health (FP/MCH) program as confirmed by the 1998 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and independent assessments of the SO. This modified strategy has two major components: (1) a decentralized public sector program that targets the one-third of the country's population that is poor; and (2) a private sector program modeled after Colombia's successful PROFAMILIA experience that targets the non-poor. Both the public and private sector programs will provide accessible, integrated, high-quality, affordable, and sustainable services to their clients. DA funds will be used to strengthen local government and private sector capability to deliver family planning and reproductive health services and improve their quality of care. CSD funds will be used to implement activities in four key child survival areas: acute respiratory infection, child immunization, oral rehydration therapy, and micronutrients (including Vitamin A) supplementation and fortification. In 1999 approximately 11 million married women of reproductive age and 9.6 million children under age five are the direct beneficiaries of the programs supported under this SO.

#### Key Results:

The findings from the 1998 DHS, the shift to the private sector, the redirection of public sector resources to the poor, and accelerated decentralization recommended that some changes be made to the SO3 indicators and benchmarks. In addition, in FY 1998, there was a shift in data source from the Department of Health service statistics to annual FP/MCH rider survey statistics in order to obtain the most reliable and accurate data. Targets for 1999 to 2000 have been modified to reflect these changes.

In FY 1999, there was a significant increase in contraceptive use due to a rapid rise in the use of modern methods, mainly pills. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for all methods is at 49.3% and the CPR for modern methods is at 32.4%. The percent in high-risk births decreased from 57.0% in 1998 to 55.7% in 1999. The percent of fully vaccinated children decreased slightly from 65.3% in 1998 to 64.3% in 1999, and the percentage of live births covered by tetanus-toxoid declined from 37.8% to 33.2%. The Mission will conduct qualitative research during FY 2000 to uncover the reasons for the lack of MCH progress.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The Mission's population and health strategic objective continues to make progress in increasing public sector provision of FP/MCH services targeted at the poor. The Local Government Performance Program (LPP) started the Matching Grants Program (MGP) in early 1999. This program provides technical assistance and matching grants to large municipalities with at least 100,000 population and seeks to create measurable impact on four vital FP/MCH areas. As of September 1999, the MGP has recruited 22 LGUs covering a population of 2.9 million. The LPP's Base Grant Program now covers 98 of the country's 117 provinces and highly urbanized

cities. USAID also provides technical assistance to the DOH's Sentrong Sigla (Centers of Wellness) Program, a nationwide FP/MCH communications and quality assurance program launched in mid-1999 to improve health services at local health facilities. This program ensures that the country's public health facilities meet quality standards. In 1999, a total of 481 out of 3,049 facilities nationwide were certified as meeting the Sentrong Sigla quality standards. By focusing on better provision of FP/MCH information, community monitoring and management, and quality of care, MGP and Sentrong Sigla should reverse the static or downward trends of the key child survival indicators.

In an effort to boost the private sector's share in providing FP/MCH services, USAID supported the Friendly Care Foundation, Inc. (FCFI), a private sector foundation that provides financially sustainable, demand-driven family health and reproductive health services to lower-middle and middle-income groups, estimated at over two-thirds of the total population. USAID made an initial grant to FCFI in August 1999 to initiate activities. FCFI has hired its core personnel, developed a business plan and identified five health facilities in major metropolitan areas.

USAID's Well-Family Midwife Program continues to provide increasing Couple Years of Protection (CYP) and MCH services. FY 1999 CYP performance increased by 10% over FY 1998 while MCH performance increased by almost 16%. Currently, 190 midwife clinics are supported by USAID in the Well-Family Midwife Program. USAID also funds tubal ligation and vasectomy technical assistance to 165 public sector hospitals and 28 private sector hospitals. In 1999, approximately 16,600 sterilizations were performed as compared to approximately 14,000 sterilized in 1998, an increase of almost 19% percent.

USAID provides technical assistance to the GOP to support implementation of health reforms needed for improved public sector provision of services for the poor. USAID is providing assistance in the development of schemes and models for increasing the coverage of social health insurance and improving benefit packages to include outpatient services. Initial implementation of a benefit package which includes coverage for TB drugs is being conducted in two provinces. USAID also provided technical assistance to the DOH for the development of a decentralized drug management system. As a result, the regions are able to obtain TB drugs at 40% cheaper than previous purchases. USAID assistance to the LGUs in strengthening hospital management and drug supply management to support primary health care facilities resulted in cleaner and better hospital environment, prompt and efficient treatment, more efficient billing and collection of fees, and a 50% reduction in the price of drugs using a set of 20 tracer products (drugs and medical supplies).

Possible Adjustments to Plans:  
None.

Other Donor Programs:

While USAID remains the largest donor to the National FP Program, other donors also made significant contributions. In 2000-2004, the United Nations Fund for Population Assistance will contribute \$30 million to strengthen public and private sector reproductive health at national and local government levels and through selected NGOs. A combined WB and bilateral donor loan/grant program supports a five-year \$120 million Women's Health and Safe Motherhood.

The DOH, as an indication of its support for FP, increased the Family Planning Service budget by 30% in 1999 over the 1998 level.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

USAID implements activities through the Department of Health, the Commission on Population, local governments, and NGOs. Major contractors include Management Sciences for Health, John Snow, Inc., the Futures Group, Johns Hopkins University, the Population Council, the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, Macro International, Deloitte-Touche, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health			
Objective ID: 492-003-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health			
Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods)			
Unit of Measure: Married women of reproductive age using a modern method of contraception	Year	Planned	Actual
	1993	NA	25.2
Source: National Demographic and Health Survey (DHS); FP "Rider" to the Labor Force Survey; Macro International (DHS); National Statistics Office (NSO) (FP Rider Survey)	1995	28.2	25.7
	1996	29.7	30.2
	1997	31.2	30.9
	1998	28	28.2
	1999	29	32.4
	2000	30	NA
Indicator/Description: This is a national rate.	2001	32	NA
	2002	34	NA
Comments: The 1993 baseline and the 1998 Modern Method CPR are from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Other rates are from the annual Family Planning (FP) Rider Survey of the NSO DHS. The 1997 FPS Survey occurred nine months after the 1996 FPS Survey. The 1995 final FP Survey adjusted for age distribution but made no adjustment for the methodological problem of voluntary sterilization underreporting. A separate BUCEN estimate, using alternate adjustment techniques to correct for this indicated a modern method rate of 28.5%. The 1993 DHS baseline of 25.2% included modern family planning methods, a 0.3% increase over the original presentation of the baseline of 24.9%. The 1993 DHS baseline and 1995 and 1996 FP Surveys categorized “natural family planning” into one group, whereas the 1997 and 1999 FP Survey and the 1998 DHS disaggregated NFP into its various methods (mucus/Billings/ovulation; temperature; and lactational amenorrhea). Frequency of data collection: DHS conducted every 5 years; FP Rider Survey conducted annually.			



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health			
Objective ID: 492-003-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health			
Indicator: Percent of births in high-risk groups			
Unit of Measure: Percent of births to women in various high-risk categories	Year	Planned	Actual
	1993	NA	62.4
Source: National Demographic and Health Survey (DHS); FP "Rider" to Labor Force Survey; Macro International (DHS); National Statistics Office (NSO) (FP Rider Survey)	1995	61	60.5
	1996	60	59.2
	1997	59	56.2
	1998	58	57.0
Indicator/Description: Percent of births to women who are 35 years or over, under age 18, who had a child in last two years, or who have had more than three children. This is a national rate.	1999	56	55.7
	2000	55	NA
	2001	54	NA
	2002	53	NA
Comments: The 1993 baseline and the 1998 rate are from the National Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Other rates are from the annual Family Planning (FP) Rider Survey of the NSO. The 1997 FPS Survey occurred nine months after the 1996 FPS Survey. The 1993 and 1998 DHS rates include births during the five-year period preceding the survey. The FP Rider Surveys include births during the twelve-month period preceding the survey. A trend of declining high-risk births would make the DHS rates more conservative. Frequency of data collection: DHS conducted every 5 years; FP Rider Survey conducted annually.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health			
Objective ID: 492-003-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Increased public sector provision of sustainable FP/MCH services targeted at the poor			
Indicator: Percent of children by 12 months of age who have been vaccinated			
Unit of Measure: Percent of infants, 12-23 months of age, who have been vaccinated by 12 months of age	Year	Planned	Actual
	1993	NA	90.9
	1994	90	88.4
Source: National Demographic and Health Survey; MCH Rider Survey; Macro International (DHS); National Statistics Office (NSO)	1995	90	86.4
	1996	90	90.6
	1997	90	89.8
Indicator/Description: "Vaccinated" means three injections for polio and DPT and one injection for both measles and BCG. This is a national rate.	1998	65	65.3
	1999	66	64.5
	2000	67	NA
Comments: Because the MCH Rider Surveys only began collecting fully-immunized rates for children (FIC) in 1997, data from the Department of Health service statistics were used up to that time. These service statistics may have been inflated for a number of reasons, the most important of which are probably a misestimation of the total number of children up to 12 months of age in the coverage areas, and age misreporting among the children being immunized. The first error would reduce the size of the denominator and the second error would raise the size of the numerator. The MCH Rider Surveys now include questions on FIC. Starting in 1998, therefore, data from population-based surveys (the DHS and MCH Rider Surveys) are used to report on FIC. The 1993 NDS indicated a 61.9% FIC for children 12-23 months who were vaccinated by 12 months of age. The comparable rate from the 1997 MCH Survey was 58.2%. The 1993 baseline and the 1998 rate are from the National Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Other rates are from the annual Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Rider Survey of the NSO. Frequency of data collection: DHS conducted every 5 years; MCH Rider Survey conducted annually	2001	69	NA
	2002	71	NA

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health				
Objective ID: 492-003-01				
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines		
Result Name: Increased public sector provision of FP/MCH services targeted at the poor				
Indicator: Percent of newborns by 2 or more tetanus toxoid injections given to the mother during pregnancy				
Unit of Measure: Percent of newborns by 2 or more tetanus toxoid injections given to the mother during pregnancy	Year	Planned	Actual	
	1993	NA	70.0	
Source: National Demographic and Health Survey; MCH "Rider" Survey; Macro International (DHS); National Statistics Office (NSO)	1994	71.4	69.3	
	1995	72.8	57.6	
Indicator/Description: This is a national estimate.	1996	74.2	47.0	
	1997	75.6	52.2	
Comments: Because the MCH Rider Surveys only began collecting TT2+ rates in 1997, data from the DOH service statistics were used up to that time. The DOH rate focused on protection of the mother. Because the indicator is for measuring impact on neonatal mortality reduction, the focus should be on the newborn infant not the mother. The DOH rate was likely inflated because of misestimation of the number of pregnant women in coverage areas. The MCH Rider Surveys now include questions on TT2+. Thus, starting 1998, data from DHS and MCH Rider Surveys are used to report on TT2+. The 1993 DHS indicated that 42% of newborns in the last 5 years had mothers who received 2 or more tetanus toxoid vaccination doses during pregnancy. The comparable rate from the 1997 MCH Survey was 36% of newborns in the last 3 years. The DHS focuses on live births in the 5 years preceding the survey, while the MCH Rider Survey focuses on live births in the 3 years preceding the survey. Differences should be minimal. The DOH definitions for neonatal tetanus protection are: 1) at least 2 doses of TTV during pregnancy with the reference child; 2) 1 dose during pregnancy with the reference child plus at least 2 doses prior to pregnancy with the reference child; and 3) at least 3 doses prior to pregnancy with the reference child. Thus the rate of protection for neonatal tetanus according to the DOH definition is higher than that indicated by DHS and MCHS statistics definitions. The 1993 baseline and the 1998 rate are from the DHS. Other rates are from the annual MCH Rider Surveys of the NSO. Frequency of data collection: DHS conducted every 5 years; MCH Rider Survey conducted annually	1998	38	37.8	
	1999	40	33.2	
		2000	42	NA
		2001	44	NA
		2002	48	NA

## ***Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced***

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-007-01

Objective Name: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The Philippines has thus far escaped an explosive epidemic of HIV/AIDS as has occurred in other countries. Infection rates even among high-risk groups remain comparatively low (<3% among the target sentinel groups) and prevalence in the general population is estimated to be well below one percent. The Sentinel and Behavioral Surveillance systems are in place and functioning, education activities are being conducted in all of the 8 surveillance sites, and the sites are beginning to implement sustainability activities in preparation for the HIV/AIDS program's completion in 2002. Activities under the new Infectious Disease (ID) component of the SO focuses on the prevention and control of other selected major infectious diseases in the Philippines are proceeding as scheduled.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.4 HIV/AIDS  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                        | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor          | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes           | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions         | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition          | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met     | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

#### Summary of the SO:

AIDS has become a major problem in many parts of Southeast Asia. Fortunately, the Philippines has been spared an epidemic until now, despite an active sex industry and a sizable population of injecting drug users. The Government of the Philippines (GOP) and USAID have designed a program to control HIV/AIDS transmission by institutionalizing public and private sector mechanisms to monitor HIV prevalence and, through education programs, encouraging behaviors among target groups that reduce individual risk of becoming infected with or transmitting sexually transmitted disease (STDs) and HIV. The HIV/AIDS program will primarily benefit individuals who engage in high-risk behaviors that significantly increase their chance of HIV/AIDS infection. The general population will also benefit from the program since increased public awareness about HIV/AIDS will prevent a rapid increase in HIV/AIDS infections, thereby protecting the health of the general public.

Infectious diseases continue to be the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the Philippines. Prevention and control of infectious diseases of major public health importance (tuberculosis, malaria, and dengue) have become key goals for the Department of Health (DOH). In 1999, the GOP and USAID, working closely with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (US-CDC), developed a new activity to respond to a dengue epidemic and the emergence of resistant varieties of tuberculosis and malaria in epidemic proportions. This activity complements USAID's Global Infectious Diseases Strategy and the Mission's ongoing HIV/AIDS surveillance activities. Beneficiaries under this activity are the general population of the Philippines.

#### Key Results:

HIV prevalence rates among the target population of sex workers and drug users have remained below 3% in all of the 8 HIV sentinel surveillance sites, indicating that for now there is little threat of a major epidemic among the general population. The 3% level is critical because international experience shows that rates higher than 3% among high-risk population indicate that a more rapid spread of HIV into the general population might be occurring.

#### Performance and Prospects:

HIV seroprevalence rates remain below 3% among the sentinel group (i.e., registered female commercial sex workers) in all of the 8 HIV sentinel surveillance sites as shown by data from the National HIV Sentinel Surveillance. In addition, passive data from the HIV/AIDS Registry of the National HIV/AIDS/STD Prevention and Control Program continue to indicate low HIV prevalence in the Philippines (1,325 total HIV/AIDS, 441 AIDS as of December 1999). IR level results show an increase in knowledge among high risk groups on safe sex practices to avoid getting infected with HIV/AIDS. The reported consistent condom use by sentinel groups (47%) is higher than the data (46%) reported in 1998, but below the target level (48%) for 1999. Consistent condom use is defined as "always using condom for all sex partners". However, it was determined that a more sensitive measure of behavior change in the risk groups is "condom use with non-regular (commercial) partners". When risk groups were asked about condom use with regular and non-regular partners, a greater proportion of the risk groups were more likely to report using a condom during sex with a non-regular partner. Survey data show an increasing

trend in the reported condom use with non-regular partners in all groups from 1997 to 1999: from 74% to 83% in registered female commercial sex workers, from 63% to 69% for free-lance sex workers, from 27% to 31% for men having sex with men, and from 34% to 56% for injecting drug users. Beginning in 2001, we will drop the indicator on consistent condom use and instead will be reporting on condom use with non-regular partners.

Our HIV/AIDS surveillance and education activities have made it possible for the Philippines to continue to remain a low prevalence country through early and effective targeting of HIV prevention interventions to high-risk groups. The HIV sentinel surveillance (HSS) and Behavioral sentinel surveillance (BSS) systems that have been established also offer a cost effective “model” for countries with low HIV/AIDS prevalence to monitor the disease and associated behavioral change among the high-risk groups. Prospects that HIV prevalence rates or the target groups will remain below 3% through the year 2002 are good, indicating that for now there is little threat of a major HIV/AIDS epidemic among the general population.

On the ID initiative, agreements have been effected with implementing partners and a workshop was held in February 2000 to formulate workplans for implementation. Participants to the workshop include the DOH personnel, the New Tropical Medicine Foundation, the US-CDC and USAID. Six sites in three regions in which initial ID activities will be implemented have also been selected. An important objective will be to build sustained capacity of local health workers and managers to solve local health problems.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None.

#### Other Donor Programs:

USAID continues to be the largest contributor to the Philippine National AIDS/STD Prevention and Control Program, although other donors are now showing a high level of interest in the program. Under the US-Japan Common Agenda, USAID provides technical assistance to the HIV sentinel surveillance system, while Japan provides laboratory, office, and communications equipment. Both Japan and the Netherlands contribute STD drugs that complement USAID-supported training activities on STD syndromic case management. USAID's focus on HIV/AIDS education for high-risk groups is complemented by other donors' educational activities aimed at the general population. Both AusAID and the European Union (EU) support NGO projects to strengthen community-based responses to AIDS. The WB and UNFPA are supporting programs to diagnose and treat STDs. Various United Nations and multilateral agencies (with UNAIDS as a coordinating body) support national government activities on HIV/AIDS prevention. A number of donors are supporting various activities for the prevention and control of other infectious diseases. The TB program receives funding from JICA, WHO, the WB and the CIDA. AusAID, the EU and WHO provide limited support to the DOH Malaria Program. CDC and WHO are providing partial funding for polio surveillance. The U.S. National Institutes of Health provides funding to support various activities pertaining to infectious diseases.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements the program through the GOP's Department of Health and selected local government units, U.S. Center for Disease Control, World Health Organization, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, the New Tropical Medicine Foundation and local NGOs.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced			
Objective ID: 492-007-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Rapid increase of HIV/AIDS prevented			
Indicator: HIV seroprevalence rates among RFCSWs in HSS sites remain <3% in 2000			
Unit of Measure: No. of HIV sentinel surveillance sites where rates remain less than 3%	Year	Planned	Actual
	1993	NA	2
	1994	6	6
Source: Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) – Department of Health (DOH) National HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) survey for Department of Health	1995	7	7
	1996	8	8
	1997	8	8
	1998	8	8
Indicator/Description: RFCSWs = registered female commercial sex workers; HSS = HIV sentinel surveillance	1999	8	8
	2000	8	NA
Comments: HIV infection in the Philippines is still low compared to other Asian countries.			
1993 baseline and subsequent data are established by the National HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) surveys.			
HSS was initially established in 1993 at 2 sites; Cebu and Quezon cities. In 1994, HSS added 4 sites: Pasay, Davao, Angeles and Iloilo. In 1995, HSS added General Santos City and in 1996, Zamboanga City.			
Frequency of data collection: HSS surveys are conducted annually.			



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced			
Objective ID: 492-007-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Rapid Increase of HIV/AIDS Prevented			
Indicator: Increase in RFCSWs reporting consistent condom use with partner at risk during the past week			
Unit of Measure: % of RFCSWs who report consistent condom use with partner at risk during the past week	Year	Planned	Actual
	1993	NA	32
	1994	35	48
Source: FETP-DOH National HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) and National Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance (BSS) surveys from Department of Health (DOH)	1995	38	52
	1996	40	41
	1997	43	48
	1998	46	46
Indicator/Description: RFCSWS = registered female commercial sex workers	1999	48	47
	2000	50	NA
<p>Comments: 1993 baseline through 1996 actual data are established by the annual HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) surveys. 1997 through 1999 data are from the National Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance (BSS). BSS was conducted beginning in 1997. Data from BSS have been considered to be more reliable measurement indicators. Sex behavior data from BSS are more representative of the target groups as selection bias associated with blood sample collection is avoided. Subsequent behavioral data are from the BSS surveys.</p> <p>As first reported in the 1997 R4, a significant reason for the variable condom usage rates obtained between 1993 and 1996 is the disparity between the number of sites surveyed (from 2-8 sites by 1996) and the number of sites targeted for information, education and communication (IEC) activities at the time the surveys were conducted.</p> <p>Sex behavior data collection coincides with HSS sites. However, not all of the HSS sites have education activities implemented. Between 1993-98, the number of HSS sites expanded from 2 to 8 while the IEC sites lagged. In June 1994, IEC was in Quezon City and Pasay. In 1995, IEC expanded to Cebu and in 1996, Davao and Angeles cities. In 1997, General Santos and Iloilo were added, and in 1998, Zamboanga was added. This indicator will be dropped beginning FY 2001.</p>			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced			
Objective ID: 492-007-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Rapid Increase of HIV/AIDS Prevented			
Indicator: Increase in RFCSWs reporting condom use during last sex with non-regular partner during the past week			
Unit of Measure: % of RFCSWs who report condom use from eight sentinel sites	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997		74
Source: FETP-DOH National Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance (BSS) surveys	1998	76	71
	1999	78	83
Indicator/Description: RFCSW = registered female commercial sex workers	2000	80	NA
	2001	82	NA
	2002	84	NA
Comments: The BSS was conducted beginning in 1997. Data from BSS are considered to be more reliable measurement indicators. Sex behavior data from the BSS are more representative of the target groups as selection bias associated with blood sample collection is avoided.  A non-regular partner is a sex partner for less than 6 months other than his/her spouse or live-in partner.  This indicator will be reported beginning FY 2001.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced			
Objective ID: 492-007-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: The Capacity To Identify And Reduce The Threat Of Leading Infectious Diseases Is Strengthened			
Indicator: Cure rate for new TB smear-positive cases in project sites			
Unit of Measure: % of TB-smear positive cases who receive appropriate chemotherapy and are cured.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999*	TBD	TBD
	2000		
Source: FETP-DOH National Epidemiologic Surveillance System.	2001		
	2002	85	
Indicator/Description: TB= Tuberculosis. TB smear-positive cases are from LGU project sites			
Comments: *1999 is the baseline year. Baseline data is currently being gathered and is expected to be completed by September 30, 2000.			

## ***Enhanced Management of Renewable Natural Resources***

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-004-01

Objective Name: Enhanced Management of Renewable Natural Resources

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: All target results have been exceeded with sustainable nationwide impact in several areas. USAID continues to provide leadership among donors in environmental management and a source of state-of-the art knowledge of best community-based forest and coastal resources management practices.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one) 5.5 Natural Resource Management

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management        | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

Nowhere else on earth is habitat conservation and resource management more urgent than in the Philippines which is recognized as probably the richest biodiversity country in the world per unit area. It is home to about 3,000 unique and endemic plant species and more than 500 of the world's 700 known corals. This wealth has been under grave threat -- only 30% of coral reefs, 50% of mangrove forests and 6% of old growth forests remain intact. The level of damage and destruction has been staggering, and the threat has retrogressed from resource degradation to resource depletion at an alarming rate. The following section describes the results of USAID's efforts in addressing these issues. This has a direct impact on rural incomes, nutrition, foreign exchange earnings and the overall quality of life for Filipinos.

#### Key Results:

Three key results were identified: improved forest resources management, improved coastal resources management, and cleaner industrial production in coastal areas. Indicators to measure progress include: (1) kilometers of shoreline and hectares of forest where improved management is being implemented, (2) percentage change of fish abundance and coral reef cover inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries (biophysical indicators), and (3) percent reduction of pollutants in exposure pathways. The criteria for improved resources management are defined in the Performance Data Tables.

#### Performance and Prospects:

SO 4 performance in FY 1999 exceeded expectations. The following results have been achieved:

Forestry Resources Management (FRM). In September 1999, USAID graduated its extremely successful community-based FRM program, leaving behind a liberal and deregulated policy environment enabling upland communities, LGUs and the private sector to enter and co-manage forest areas with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). A total of 587,000 hectares of forestlands are now under better management by communities (e.g. no new net forest area is being cleared, forest lands are no longer open access areas, but have clearly defined boundaries under community management, little or no destructive practices are taking place, among others), exceeding the target by 87,000 hectares. Overall, through USAID's leadership, about 5.5 million hectares of forestland (more than 60% of the country's open access forestlands) are now under community management, the first and most important step in achieving better management. USAID believes that in the near future, all open access forestlands will be placed under community management, resulting in the increase of forest cover to 19% of the country's land area by 2010. Without community-based forest management, the scenario can be very grim with forest cover decreasing to a low of 6% of the country's land area.

Peoples' organizations representing these communities have federated into a 2-million strong organization that will help sustain this initiative. Local government investments in community forestry have also increased. For the first quarter 1999, about Pesos 8.0 million were earmarked by local governments for FRM activities. This effort has been institutionalized in the DENR, with the adoption by the Philippine government of community-based forest management as a national strategy.

Coastal Resources Management (CRM): USAID achieved improved coastal resources management along 741 kilometers of shoreline, exceeding its target of 640 kilometers at the end of 1999. These shorelines span 29 local governments in learning and expansion areas that have met all three indicators for improved coastal resources management (e.g., implementation of two or more CRM best practices, allocation of annual budgets for CRM activities and presence of strong and active Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council that meets 6 or more times per year.) This was a result of USAID's synergistic activities between its environment and democracy strategic objectives. USAID's leveraging efforts with the League of Municipalities of the Philippines and other donor assisted projects such as the Asian Development Bank's Fishery Resources Management Project and the World Bank's Community-based Resource Management Project also helped facilitate the spread of CRM best practices in other coastal areas in the country. Best practices being implemented include: CRM plans drafted/adopted, fisheries and coastal management ordinances implemented, marine sanctuaries functional, enforcement units operational, mangroves under community-based fishery management agreements, environment-friendly enterprise established and municipal water boundaries enforced. Average annual CRM budgets have increased by 292% for municipalities (average budget is P107,981) and 265% for cities (average is P2.5 million). There is also a 350% increase in local government investments in CRM, not only in the program's learning sites but also in other coastal areas. A vigorous information campaign is ongoing to expand CRM program's spread effect to other municipalities.

For comparative results reporting of biophysical indicators, coral cover and fish abundance are compared inside marine sanctuaries and their adjacent areas. Coral cover inside marine sanctuaries increased 40 % (compared to a baseline of -1%), and decreased by -7% (compared to a baseline of -10%) in adjacent areas. Fish abundance inside sanctuaries also increased very significantly by 255% (compared to a target of 10%) and by 70% (compared to a target of 0%) in adjacent areas. These high percentage changes indicate a growing reversal in the degradation and depletion of marine resources in these managed areas, when compared with the baseline year. In addition, USAID established 11 new marine sanctuaries, bringing the total to 34 sanctuaries covering 3,171 hectares of coral reef and sea grass habitat within CRM learning areas since the start of the program in 1996 (pre-program baseline was only 15 sanctuaries in 127 hectares.)

USAID has developed the Municipal Coastal Database (MCD) to track the progress and accomplishments of each LGU receiving TA and training, and to promote sustainability of CRMP interventions. All LGUs participating in CRMP, as well as collaborative programs of the DENR and Department of Agriculture will adopt this tool. The MCD will not only be used as a self-assessment tool, but will also provide information on best CRM practices, and serve as a training and troubleshooting tool to provide continuing technical support. USAID collaborates with the Asian Development Bank which has adopted the MCD in its Fishery Resources Management Program.

Industrial Initiatives for Sustainable Environment (IISE): Recently completing its first year of implementation, this activity is already regarded by the Philippine government as a cutting edge effort focused on encouraging the industrial sector to practice clean technology/environment management (CT/EM). Adoption of environmental management systems (EMS) is expected to

lead to productivity gains as well as avoided damages to marine environment and human health from industrial pollution. In 1999, accomplishments include the conduct of 76 initial environmental reviews, training of 86 EMS consultants in preparation for the establishment of the Philippine EMS accreditation program, assistance in refining sections of the IRR of the Clean Air Act, a stronger partnership among two GOP national agencies and the signing of an agreement with the Bohol province for EMS assistance. IISE also has plans to capitalize on the American Chamber of Commerce members' efforts to green their supply chains by supporting Filipino industries to adopt EMS and obtain ISO certification.

Environmental Natural Resources Accounting Program (ENRAP). The Philippine government has successfully adopted the Environment and Natural Resource Accounting (ENRA) framework and the use of economic instruments as effective policy tools for environment and natural resource management. The DENR, for example, has passed administrative orders revising charges imposed on natural resource users using market-based instruments in calculating the fees (i.e. development fees for tourist establishments in protected areas, wastewater discharge fees), and has established its own ENRA unit. As this activity ends by March 2000, the Philippine government has already put in place enabling policies in order for ENRAP activities to continue. Further, there is a move by some legislators (upon DENR's recommendation) to convert the Executive Order mandating the establishment of ENRA units within government agencies into a legislative bill. A bill would ensure, in the long run, the sustainability of initiated ENRAP activities.

In CY 2000-2002, USAID will bring to a close its remaining sectoral activities (coastal and industrial) and focus solely on integrated resource management in selected watershed sites. This new activity will bring together a variety of lessons learned from other successful USAID activities, including how to achieve support from local government units (LGUs) and other local players, opportunities to leverage resources from other donors for sustainability and mediate resource use conflicts. Key watershed management areas are being selected to support biodiversity conservation and promote food security. Design and setting of targets for this activity will be done in CY 2000, and implementation will begin in CY 2001.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None.

Other Donor Programs:

Natural resource management activities continue to be closely coordinated with initiatives of the WB, Japan, ADB, Canada, the UNDP, and Sweden. USAID collaborates with Japan and the WB on accessing soft loan funds for coastal management activities of local governments. Many of its best practices are now being adopted by two large ADB projects. The IISE Project collaborates with UNDP and US-Asia Environmental Partnership on clean production and environmental management policy initiatives.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements activities through GOP agencies, U.S. contractors, and U.S. and local NGOs including the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Tetrattech, Inc., Chemonics, International Resources Group, U.S. Peace Corps, Conservation International, Enterprise Works

Worldwide, Plan International , Institute of Environmental Science for Social Change and International Marinelife Alliance.



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Objective ID: 492-004-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Indicator: Kilometers of shoreline where improved management of coastal resources is being implemented			
Unit of Measure: Kilometers of shoreline in core areas and expansion area	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996	0	0
Source: Local government unit records, contractor's activity report, independent surveys from local government units; TetraTech (contractor); USAID staff	1997	0	0
	1998	40	170
	1999	670	741
	2000	1,200	NA
Indicator/Description: Kilometers of shorelines from municipalities are counted when the following criteria in local implementation are reached: 1) Annual LG budget allocated for CRM; 2) Resources management organizations are formed and active; 3) Best CRM practices are being implemented; Data is collected annually	2001	2,100	NA
	2002	3,000	NA
Comments: 1996 is activity start-up year; however, the results framework for the CRM activity was revised in the 4th Quarter 1998, mid-term during the project, hence the corresponding changes in the yearly targets. A total of 1,200 km of shoreline (670 km from core areas plus 530 km from expansion areas is targeted for completion by the end of the year 2,000. Additional time and financial resources will be required to complete expansion areas in accordance with the revised framework. The 3,000 kilometers of shoreline where improved management of coastal resources is being implemented are counted from core areas and expansion areas representing 11% of total shoreline of the Philippines and contributing directly to the targeted 50% kms. of shoreline implementing improved CRM under the Philippine Medium Term Development Plan for 1999-2004. Core areas (6 CRMP learning areas) cover 670 kms. of shoreline where CRM interventions are directly assisted by CRMP. Local implementation in expansion areas cover 2,330 kms. of shoreline where CRM interventions are catalyzed through collaboration and use of CRMP best practices, products and services. Expansion mechanisms include direct collaboration with other donor assisted projects of the ADB and World Bank, with local governments, as well as synergistic activities with USAID's democracy and local governance program.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Objective ID: 492-004-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Indicator: Percentage change of fish abundance inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries			
Unit of Measure: Average percent change compared to baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996	NA	NA
Source: Biophysical survey data, contractor's activity report from University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute; TetraTech (contractor)	1997	NA	NA
	1998	0/0	0/0
	1999	10/0	255/70
	2000	20/5	NA
Indicator/Description: Fish abundance inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries: Average percent change (in comparison to base years) in fish abundance inside and adjacent to six marine sanctuaries, using standard survey methods	2001	30/10	NA
	2002	40/15	NA
<p>Comments: Changes in fish abundance and coral cover inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries may be influenced by a wide range of biophysical factors independent of human activities, for example, large-scale climatic-induced changes in sea surface temperature that results in coral bleaching.</p> <p>Baseline studies were done in 1997-1998. Percentage change was 0 in baseline year. High percentage changes in 1999 may be attributed to the extremely low baseline figures for fish populations due to degraded and poorly managed conditions of sanctuaries during baseline year.</p>			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Objective ID: 492-004-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Indicator: Percentage change of coral cover inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries			
Unit of Measure: Average percent change compared to baseline	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996	NA	NA
Source: Biophysical survey data, contractor's activity report from University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute; TetraTech (contractor)	1997	NA	NA
	1998	0/0	-1/-10
	1999	5/0	40/-7
	2000	10/2	NA
Indicator/Description: Coral cover inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries: Percent living coral cover inside and adjacent to six marine sanctuaries, using standard transect methods.	2001	12/4	NA
	2002	15/6	NA
Comments: Changes in fish abundance and coral cover inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries may be influenced by a wide range of biophysical factors independent of management initiatives. For example, large-scale climatic-induced changes in sea surface temperature that result in coral bleaching, such as that recorded in 1997-1998, reflected negative values in living coral cover in 1998-1999.			
Baseline studies were done in 1998. Percentage change is 0 in baseline year.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Objective ID: 492-004-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Indicator: Hectares of forest where improved management of forest resources is being implemented.			
Unit of Measure: Hectares of residual forest areas under community-based forest management (000)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	NA	79
	1996	105	101
Source: Contractor's report, Site visits for DAI,USAID staff, DENR	1997	275	481
	1998	375	535
Indicator/Description: Hectares of forest areas are counted when communities are adopting better forest management practices, including at least the following five measures: 1. Forest lands are no longer open access areas, but have clearly defined boundaries under community management and control; 2. No new net forest area is being cleared and total tenured area under forest cover is expanding; 3. Little or no destructive practices, such as illegal logging, are taking place; 4. A management plan affirmed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) is being effectively implemented; and 5. An environmental monitoring plan using environmental indicators, (i.e., incidence of fire, illegal logging) is being implemented by communities, with DENR and local government counterparts. Data are collected annually.	1999	500	587
Comments: DENR has mandated Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) as the national strategy for forest management. DENR identified a total of 1.5 million hectares (1999) of residual forests nationwide as available for community-based forest management. In 1999, DENR granted 600,000 hectares (of this total) to 50 communities under a Community Forestry Management Agreement (CFMA) or under a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claims (CADC) for ethnic communities. USAID's planned target in 1999 is 500,000 hectares in 40 communities (24 in 1997, 30 in 1998 and 40 in 1999), out of the 600,000 hectares total.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Objective ID: 492-004-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Indicator: Risk to environment and human health			
Unit of Measure: Percent reduction of pollutants within exposure pathways	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	0	0
Source: Contractor's report, DENR field office report from Chemonics (contractor) and USAID	1999	0	0
	2000	5	NA
Indicator/Description: Pollutants: harmful industrial chemicals, wastes, effluents and emissions such as heavy metals (lead, chrome, arsenic, mercury, silver, cadmium, others); organic pollutants such Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and others; waste pesticides, herbicides and insecticides; inorganic chemicals such as cyanide and hydrogen sulfide; hazardous wastes regulated under RA 6969. Environmental Risk: Probability that an environmental condition caused by human activity will result in harm to the environment or human health. Exposure Pathways: Media pathways such as air, water, and food, which transport pollutants in the natural human environment	2001	10	NA
	2002	20	NA
Comments: Since the sites and industries for Municipal Coastal Environmental Initiative (MCEI) have not been chosen yet, there may be some minor modifications to the selection of pollutants, pathways and measurement of risk focused in the activity.			
Planned reduction of pollutants is measured as an average on an industrial and site-specific basis, with baseline levels to be established during a baseline survey planned in June 1999.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Objective ID: 492-004-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources			
Indicator: Risk to environment and human health			
Unit of Measure: Percent reduction of pollutants within exposure pathways	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	0	0
Source: Contractor's report, DENR field office report from Chemonics (contractor) and USAID	1999	0	0
	2000	5	NA
Indicator/Description: Pollutants: harmful industrial chemicals, wastes, effluents and emissions such as heavy metals (lead, chrome, arsenic, mercury, silver, cadmium, others); organic pollutants such Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and others; waste pesticides, herbicides and insecticides; inorganic chemicals such as cyanide and hydrogen sulfide; hazardous wastes regulated under RA 6969. Environmental Risk: Probability that an environmental condition caused by human activity will result in harm to the environment or human health. Exposure Pathways: Media pathways such as air, water, and food, which transport pollutants in the natural human environment	2001	10	NA
	2002	20	NA
Comments: Since the sites and industries for Municipal Coastal Environmental Initiative (MCEI) have not been chosen yet, there may be some minor modifications to the selection of pollutants, pathways and measurement of risk focused in the activity.			
Planned reduction of pollutants is measured as an average on an industrial and site-specific basis, with baseline levels to be established during a baseline survey planned in June 1999.			

## **Reduced Growth of Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-005-01

Objective Name: Reduced Growth of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: All intermediate results have exceeded expectations with notable accomplishments, except for some of the policy targets which will be met with the imminent passage in 2000 of the landmark legislation on energy industry restructuring and privatization.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one) 5.1 Global Climate Change

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                         | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

Summary of the SO:

Unmitigated global climate change patterns have the potential to affect global ecosystems adversely, increase the severity of weather extremes (e.g., typhoons, droughts and floods) and

increase associated losses in life, infrastructure, and food supplies. Power industry emissions in the Philippines have more than doubled over the last 10 years as a result of economic and population growth, and due to continued heavy use of fossil fuels to meet much of the country's energy needs these trends are expected to continue. USAID/Philippines's global climate change strategy is to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the power sector by expanding the use of clean fuels and promoting more efficient electricity generation, distribution, and consumption. With new opportunities created by USAID-assisted legislation that will restructure the power industry and privatize the National Power Corporation (NPC), benefits expected include increased competition, energy efficiency and more widespread use of clean indigenous fuels resulting in reduced GHG and lower electricity rates for consumers.

#### Key Results:

The life-of-project (LOP) target is to avoid the release of some 20 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)-equivalents into the atmosphere by 2002 with no adverse impact on economic growth. The major quantitative impact of the global climate change program comes from its work to support development of the natural gas sector, given that gas emits only half the carbon as coal per unit of electricity generated. These numbers will be realized in 2002 when the natural gas-fired power plants will be operational.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Overall performance of SO5 is on track, with excellent results from the use of cleaner fuels and increased efficiency. Important progress was made in restructuring and privatizing the energy sector and in supporting the use of renewable energy, even as USAID awaits the passage of a bicameral Electricity Industry Reform Act (EIRA).

Policy. USAID and the Philippine Department of Energy's (PDOE) main thrust is the passage and implementation of EIRA to restructure the power sector and privatize NPC, a government monopoly. The objective of the reforms is to insure reliable, efficient and competitively priced electricity with more transparent rates and greater consumer choice in electricity providers. USAID has provided internationally known experts to brief legislators and regulators on power sector restructuring and privatization experiences in other countries, and to provide inputs in the drafting and implementation of the legislation. This legislation is now being refined in both houses of Congress and passage is anticipated in year 2000. To support constituency-building efforts an information, education, and communication (IEC) program was initiated through collaboration among the Mission's environment, democracy, and economic development offices. This program is providing accurate and objective information to stakeholder groups on the positive impacts of restructuring and the increased competition that comes with privatization, to encourage broad-based support for passage of good legislation. This was made possible by the integration of participatory technologies for consensus building and the use of NGO and LGU networks developed under USAID's Democracy program.

Once the EIRA is passed, USAID will provide technical assistance to support the successful implementation of these important reforms. This will include assisting the GOP in drafting the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Act and strengthening the Energy Regulatory Board (ERB) as an independent and competent regulator to implement policies to ensure a competitive and investor-friendly environment. USAID is also supporting development of a



more informed civil society (including consumer groups) in the public policy process to increase transparency in formulation and implementation of energy policies. These activities are critical to the success of the program and will continue throughout the Strategy period. Under the PASA with U.S. Department of Energy policy work will also be done to encourage investment in natural gas, a new energy supply for the Philippines. With the increasing cost of imported oil the GOP is now giving even greater attention to natural gas, an indigenous and clean resource.

**Clean Fuels.** USAID supports the development and entry of renewable fuels into the mainstream of the local power sector, as well as increased efficiency in power generation. USAID-supported activities resulted in cumulative energy savings of 309,142 Mw-h in 1999, made possible largely through the implementation of more efficient heat rate improvement programs in two NPC power plants. These were part of a larger USAID-supported study on six plants which identified no cost and low cost solutions to improving efficiency. Once all six have adopted the recommendations, these power plants can expect combined fuel savings of US\$14.5 million annually and reduce emissions by about 600,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)-equivalents. USAID also fosters the use of innovative technologies, such as fuel cells and clean technologies for coal. Work has been done on capacity building of GOP counterpart agencies and electricity utilities to carry out integrated resource planning that can enable policymakers to integrate environmental and social externalities in the planning process. This means that the external costs associated with use of "dirty" fuels or technologies (e.g., health care costs associated with increased air pollution) can be taken into account when power suppliers are brought on-line, providing greater incentives for using cleaner energy.

USAID is assisting in a flagship effort of the GOP to electrify 90% of the country's basic local communities (barangays) that are still without power, under the Energy Resources for the Alleviation of Poverty (ERAP) program. About 65% of these barangays are off-grid (not connected by wires to the national power grid) and often the only viable and sustainable option to power them is through use of local renewable energy. Thanks to USAID supported assistance the Energy Secretary has endorsed "fast track" action recommendations to remove important barriers to development of renewable energy and encourage private sector investment. Technical assistance and resource assessments are also supporting increased development of wind, solar and biomass energy. In CYs 2000 and 2001 USAID will continue to work closely with other donors to help the Philippines develop the right policy context to encourage increased and sustainable development and use of renewable energy.

**End-Use Efficiency.** Under its agreements with the U.S. Energy Association, International Institute for Energy Conservation and Hagler Bailly, Inc., USAID is currently pursuing projects on green buildings, efficiency standard and codes, and information and education campaigns. The Utility Partnership Exchange Program has been successful in matching Philippine utilities with U.S. utilities to improve efficiency. Through the Demand Side Management activity a cumulative total energy savings of 2,963 MW-h (compared to a target of 1,400 MW-h) were achieved in 1999, through efforts ranging from more efficient electrical lighting to improved motors. USAID has also convinced the Energy Regulatory Board to mandate all utilities to submit Demand-Side Management plans (to better distribute energy demand and thereby reduce the need for added generating capacity) and to ensure sustainability and spread of this effort. The Green Buildings program is helping to create awareness and disseminate information on

energy efficiency, and the Malacañang Presidential Palace is a candidate “showcase” building. USAID is also taking the lead in organizing a “Green Establishments Association” to promote use of energy efficient designs in commercial and public buildings. These will provide models for use nationwide, thus improving economic performance while reducing GHGs.

Capacity-building. Capacity building tools, such as training and databases to track energy sector performance, also contributed to improved energy sector development and management. In 1999 a cumulative total of 412 of such capacity-building tools (compared to a target of 240) were used by energy sector players. Given the urgent need to raise awareness and build capacity to deal with global climate change, numerous training programs (mostly local) were held for public and private sector representatives. USAID with the PDOE produced a layman’s primer on the restructuring and privatization legislation that was helpful in educating legislators and other stakeholders about the rationale and structure of the proposed reforms. Another key effort has been the Global Climate Change Information Center (CICC), the first data hub in South East Asia that provides electronic public access to climate change information. In less than 1 year of operations 5,706 users of the CCIC website, resources and facilities were registered. Under the PASA with the US DOE, capacity building is being provided to the Energy Regulatory Board to support an independent and competent regulator for effective transition and successful implementation of a restructured sector with a truly competitive market. Capacity building will also be given to PDOE to assist in its added role as policy formulator.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

After passage of the power sector restructuring legislation, USAID will take on the challenge of reducing the Philippine transportation sector's contribution to global climate change, starting in 2001. Recent analysis indicates that the Philippine transportation sector now produces as much atmospheric carbon as the power sector. This issue is also directly associated with deteriorating quality of life in urban areas, with particulate pollution levels in Metro Manila routinely 3-4 times above international standards.

#### Other Donor Programs:

USAID-funded technical assistance to improve energy sector policies continues to provide a basis for multilateral donors to extend major energy loans to the Philippines. USAID's assistance is helping the GOP meet conditionalities (in particular development of new legislation) associated with over \$1 billion Asian Development Bank and Japan Investment Coordinating Bank loan programs to support power sector restructuring and privatization. USAID also provided experts to a World Bank team exploring opportunities for expanded use of renewable energies. USAID's current program efforts in this area are expected to contribute importantly to development of a \$200 million sector loan.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements activities through GOP agencies, U.S. contractors, and NGOs. Major contractors and cooperators include Hagler Bailly Consulting Inc., U.S. DOE, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and the International Institute for Energy Conservation.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced growth of greenhouse gas emissions			
Objective ID: 492-005-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Power sector restructured and National Power Corporation privatized			
Indicator: Policy advances that contribute to the adoption of legislative or administrative actions which increase efficiency and/or cleaner production in the Philippine energy sector			
Unit of Measure: Weighted index score of all policy goals (from 0 to 100%). Cumulative measure.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	35	35
	1999	87	70
Source: Mission, GOP, and contractors (Hagler Bailly, RMI, NREL, USDOE) estimates of progress based on criteria set	2000	93	NA
	2001	99	NA
	2002	100	NA
Indicator/Description: This indicator only measures results achieved with support from USAID and will be collected annually.			
<p>Comments: There are currently 6 policy goals that USAID/Philippines is striving to achieve in this program. Additional ones may be added in later years as necessary. A policy goal was changed to reflect GOP priority on natural gas.</p> <p>For each of the policy goals, there are four policy steps that are being measured:</p> <p>(1) Policy preparation (30%). The problem is researched, and the legislation, policy or regulation to address the problem is drafted. Initial consultation with stakeholders is involved</p> <p>(2) Consensus building (40%). Policy discussed with relevant stakeholders, revised as necessary, and introduced for debate in the appropriate legislation or administrative body.</p> <p>(3) Adoption (20%). Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative or legislative body.</p> <p>(4) Implementation (10%). Actions that put the policy intervention into effect, such as agency personnel trained in implementation and/or enforcement procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.</p> <p>Year average progress of all policy goals are reported against the yearly average targets.</p>			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced growth of greenhouse gas emissions			
Objective ID: 492-005-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Increased use of clean fuels			
Indicator: Fossil fuel-based energy saved or avoided through clean fuels, cleaner fuel technologies, and increased efficiency in energy generation, transmission and distribution.			
Unit of Measure: Megawatt-hour (MW-h) of energy saved or generation avoided -- cumulative measure	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	3,000	3,300
	1999	103,000	309,142
Source: Contractors, independent verification from Contractors and partners -- Hagler Bailly, NREL, PEI, RMI, USDOE	2000	486,000	NA
	2001	627,000	NA
	2002	6,000,000	NA
Indicator/Description: This indicator only measures results achieved with support from USAID, and will be collected annually.			
<p>Comments: 1998 numbers include line loss savings of 4 MW and renewable facilities. 1999 estimates include line loss savings, and increased efficiency in RE facilities and power plants. 2000 estimates include line loss savings, power plants increased efficiency, and renewables. 2001 estimates include the same sources as in 2000 with improvements. 2002 estimates include all of the sources in 2001 plus 2,700 MW from natural gas at 55% capacity factor.</p> <p>Note: Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalents avoided through improvements in the energy sector will be calculated by USAID/Washington based on this data.</p> <p>Note: Numbers in "Planned" column are "Planned: Low" numbers. "Planned: High" numbers are: 1998: 6,000; 1999: 206,000; 2000: 639,000; 2001: 1,008,802; 2002: 12,000,000.</p> <p>Planned numbers in Year 2002 include expected cleaner energy generation from natural gas coming on line.</p>			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced growth of greenhouse gas emissions			
Objective ID: 492-005-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Increased energy efficiency			
Indicator: Fossil fuel-based energy saved through increased end use efficiency			
Unit of Measure: Megawatt-hour (MW-h) of energy saved -- cumulative measure	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	0	412
Source: Contractors (RMI, Hagler Baily, IIEC); independent verification	1999	1,400	2, 963
	2000	7,413	NA
Indicator/Description: This indicator only measures results achieved with support from USAID, and will be collected annually	2001	11,963	NA
	2002	16,813	NA
Comments: 1998 numbers include Resources Management Institute's (RMI) Demand-side-Management (DSM) project. 1999 estimates include RMI's DSM project. 2000 estimates include RMI's DSM project plus IIEC's Green Buildings activity. 2001 and 2002 estimates have the same basis as 2000.  Note: Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalents avoided through improvements in the energy sector will be calculated by USAID/Washington based on this data. Note: Numbers in "Planned" column are "Planned: Low" numbers. "Planned: High" numbers are: 1998: 400; 1999: 2,800; 2000: 9,113; 2001: 15,963; 2002: 23,513. Planned numbers for 2000-2002 were adjusted upwards to reflect more realistic targets. Actual 1999 and planned targets exclude Hagler Bailley's energy audit activities which have been deferred due to change in GOP priorities.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced growth of greenhouse gas emissions			
Objective ID: 492-005-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Capacity building			
Indicator: Tools for improved energy sector development and mgmt, provided with assistance from USAID capacity/capability building, implemented or used by Philippine government agencies or electric utilities.			
Unit of Measure: One point for each tool used by each unit (plant, utility, government agency, etc) for each year tool is used -- annual measure	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	140	146
	1999	240	412
Source: Mission, GOP, and contractors/cooperators (see list below); independent verification	2000	370	NA
	2001	400	NA
Indicator/Description: This indicator only measures results achieved with support from USAID and will be collected annually.	2002	440	NA
Comments: 1. Considered as tools for capacity/capability building, include but are not limited to the following: a. Training – seminars, workshops, conferences, roundtable discussions, etc.; b. Computer software - Resource Planning Guide, Electric Generation Expansion Analysis System, etc.; c. Documentation – reports, technical manuals, proceedings, etc.; d. Data bases – heat rate tracking, power plant performance, energy supply/demand, assessment; e. Centers – Climate Change Information Center, Electric Cooperative Development Center. 2. Functional areas for capacity/capability building, include but are not limited to the following: a. Planning; b. Policy making; c. Decision making; d. Program and project development and management; e. Administration. Note: Capacity refers to amount/size/number while capability refers to abilities/skills/competencies. 1998 numbers include Hagler-Bailly (HB), Resources Management Institute (RMI), U.S. Energy Association (USEA) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). 1999 estimates include HB, RMI, Institute of International Education (IIE), USEA, US EPA, Preferred Energy, Inc. (PEI), International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC), National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). 2000-2002 estimates are on the same basis as 1999, assuming some tools are sustainable after their contracts end.			

## ***Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas***

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-006-01

Objective Name: Broadened participation in the formulation and implementation of public policies in selected areas

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: All intermediate results were achieved, exceeding expectations. With continued advocacy work of coalitions and more efficient and effective collaboration between civil society and local government units, more laws supportive of the disadvantaged sectors are expected to be passed. The local government units (LGUs) will continue to work together with civil society to monitor implementation of laws and ensure the sustainability of participatory local governance.

Primary Link to Agency Strategic Framework: 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Agency Strategic Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                           | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development         | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution        | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management    | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met        | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand        |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

#### Summary of the SO:

USAID continues to adopt a two-pronged strategy in local governance and civil society as staff prepare for completion of the stand-alone democracy program in 2001. The first prong strives for effective local government with broad-based participation by assisting progressive provinces, municipalities and cities to adopt participatory mechanisms that improve service delivery, tax collection, environmental management, and partnerships with business and national government. The second prong, the civil society program, focuses on effective participation of disadvantaged groups in national and local political dialogues. USAID assistance to coalitions of disadvantaged people enables them to analyze and debate policy issues and participate actively in the public policy arena.

#### Key Results:

Indicators selected to demonstrate results are: 1) number of NGO representatives actively participating in local special bodies, 2) net amount of self-generated revenues collected by target LGUs, 3) major issues addressed by coalitions, and 4) the skill level of coalitions in identifying and working with interested parties that share the coalition's agenda.

#### Performance and Prospects:

SO 6 performance in 1999 exceeded expectations. The actual number of civil society representatives actively participating in local government special bodies exceeded the 1999 target by 15% and local revenue collection targets were exceeded by almost 400%. (A higher, more appropriate revenue target has been set for 2000). In civil society, the child labor coalition banded together with other coalitions and with minimal funding from USAID successfully advocated passage of a national law aimed at eliminating hazardous child labor.

**Local Governance:** Under the GOLD project's eighteen-month extension phase, activities focus on expansion, sustainability and institutionalization of project gains. The Centers for Local Governance (CLGs), commercialization of technical assistance (TA) services, strengthening of local government leagues, inter-local government unit collaboration, and partnership with national government agencies, academe and the private sector are several mechanisms identified to ensure program sustainability.

The six established CLGs are being assisted to strengthen their capabilities to provide TA and training services to LGUs on a cost recovery or profitable basis. These CLGs offer training on use of the Technology of Participation (ToP) as a facilitating and planning methodology, and TA services in LGU service delivery improvement, opinion polling, and other specialized programs. Establishment of the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP) ensures the continued strengthening of the ten local government member leagues. USAID supported ULAP as it developed a nine-point advocacy agenda. ULAP is also implementing sharing programs for local governments to spread best practices and draw lessons learned.



First generation GOLD sites are now using their own resources to assist non-GOLD areas. For example, the provinces of Bulacan and Bataan executed a Memorandum of Agreement committing Bulacan's assistance to developing Bataan's financial management information systems (MIS). Negros Oriental is assisting Southern Leyte in the same way.

With assistance from GOLD, more LGUs are now aware of the watershed management agreement for the Magat watershed in Nueva Vizcaya, adopted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) as its standard for watershed management. LGUs are also collaborating on managing coastal resources. Currently, assistance is being provided to the national NGO Network on Watershed Management to enable them to become service provider. The Leagues, together with the Caucus of Development NGOs (CODE-NGO), the largest national NGO network in the country, recently joined together to prevent Congress from reducing the LGUs' share of internal revenues for this year by Peso30 Billion. The joint lobbying and advocacy efforts of ULAP and CODE-NGO highlighted the negative impact of such a reduction on the LGUs' service delivery and also argued successfully that such a reduction is unlawful. The Leagues have demonstrated they are a force to reckon with by calling the attention of the President and the public at large to the importance of budget issues.

Successful programs implemented by the GOLD LGUs in the areas of environment, investment promotion, and local finance are now being extended to dozens of additional provinces and hundreds of municipalities.

Civil Society: USAID's grant assistance to coalitions of disadvantaged groups has brought concrete gains through intensive lobbying and advocacy activities by civil society partners.

During the last R4, we reported that coconut farmers gained the president's support in ensuring farmers' representation in national dialogues, and for timely resolution of the coconut levy issue. House Bill 7417 has now been filed. It will convert the coconut levy from a private fund controlled by plantation owners to a public trust fund that can assist smallholders. Efforts by other grantees supported passage of HB 6785 – the Anti-Child Labor Act and filing of HB 8436 – the Comprehensive Juvenile Justice System Act - aimed at providing a separate justice system and rehabilitation program for juvenile offenders. Through advocacy efforts of the coalition supporting street traders, local level (barangay) resolutions were enacted clearly designating public areas where Manila street traders can ply their trade. As a result, local police authorities have stopped extorting "tong" protection money from traders in some areas, helping to eliminate bribery and corruption.

As a move toward greater inter-sectoral collaboration, NGOs agreed on several joint action plans during the USAID-sponsored Annual Partners Conference in September 1999. Plans, included: 1) a national multi-sectoral forum on issues confronting the justice system; 2) creation of a common data base of Philippine NGOs to increase collaboration in advocating policies in support of women's rights; 3) sponsorship of a national "Children's Summit 2000; 4) formation of an anti-corruption people's coalition for transparency and accountability in governance; and 5) launching a savings mobilization campaign as a step toward organizing and strengthening urban poor groups. These activities will not be USAID-supported, but represent important "next generation" activities by groups USAID has supported.

There is also continuing synergy among our civil society partners and between civil society and local government counterparts, including: 1) organization of LGU councils for protecting children; 2) organization of Municipal Coconut Development Councils as local government special bodies; 3) advocacy for effective implementation of the Urban Housing Development Act (UDHA) by city governments; 4) partner NGOs taking ToP training; 5) building a network on disaster preparedness and mitigation among municipalities; and, 6) partnership with LGUs to implement education and training reforms in Mindanao. The IR indicator reflects this synergy among USAID-assisted coalitions and LGUs.

In its first year of operations, the Philippine Council for NGO Certification (PCNC), a service organization mandated by the Department of Finance to examine non-profit organizations' financial management and accountability capacity, then certify them for "donee institution" status, certified the first two dozen NGOs.

Prospects. USAID expects to achieve its planned democracy results in 2000 and 2001, as the stand-alone democracy program is completed. Effective, participatory local governance will be made more sustainable at current project sites and shared broadly with other local governments that will bear most of the costs. More inter-sectoral collaboration among coalitions is expected in the coming years, spurred by declining official development aid flows. Our NGO partners need to further strengthen their capabilities for financial sustainability and their ability to influence reforms beyond their sectoral interests. By 2001, all USAID-funded NGO coalitions will have mastered the essential first step of translating data and information into policy studies and advocacy plans, and will be effective in the next stage of achieving passage of laws beneficial to the disadvantaged and the great majority of Filipinos.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

With integration of transparency and anti-corruption work and rule of law activities into SO2, the mission is in a sound position to address corruption problems at the national and local government levels and contribute to reforms in administration of justice.

#### Other Donor Programs:

USAID continues to coordinate with Ford Foundation, which supports research and pilot activities on local governance, capacity strengthening of indigenous peoples' groups, and the work done by PCNC. Canada supports capacity building of local governments and NGOs. The Australian aid program has established a governance facility to strengthen capacities of local NGO partners and selected local governments. The World Bank has likewise established its own governance facility, with CODE-NGO, a long time USAID development partner, being one of the partners selected to implement the program.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The major contractor is Associates in Rural Development. Major grantees include Agricultural Cooperative Development International, American Center for International Labor Solidarity, Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, World Vision Relief and Development, CARE and several Philippine PVOs, including the Philippine Business for Social Progress, and the Gerry Roxas Foundation.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies			
Objective ID: 492-006-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies			
Indicator: NGOs representatives actively participating in local special bodies			
Unit of Measure: Number of NGOs accredited by LGs	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	NA	293
Source: Surveys in target LGs by ARD (contractor)	1996	325	586
	1997	400	693
Indicator/Description:	1998	750	1021
	1999	1,000	1153
	2000	1,500	
Comments: The Local Special Bodies (LSB) are mandated under the Local Government Code which requires substantial levels of NGO membership to insure citizen participation in governance. They include: The School Board, Health Board, Local Development Council, Peace and Order Council and Pre-bids and Awards Committee.			
Starting in 1996, stricter criteria were used in determining NGOs and LSBs' participation. NGOs' representatives must be designated by the NGOs themselves in an open process, LSBs must be active for at least one year, and no NGO can be counted twice for representation on multiple LSBs.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies			
Objective ID: 492-006-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies			
Indicator: Major issues addressed by the coalitions documented in narratives			
Unit of Measure: Issues addressed	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Progress reports and field visits from grantees, contractors, and USAID staff	1998	NA	see narrative below
Indicator/Description: Selected narratives depicting the coalition's successes will be submitted on an annual basis. These narratives should capture the various stages of policy development through a participatory and consultative system			
Comments: The following major issues were addressed by the coalitions for which reports are available. A. Coconut Farmers: HB 7417 was filed converting the coconut levy from a private to a public trust fund. B. Children: Passage of HB 6785, an act prohibiting and penalizing employment of children in any undertaking hazardous to their life, safety and morals, or that unduly interferes with their normal development. C. Indigenous Peoples: Coalition secured commitment of Department of Environment and Natural Resourc (DENR) to resolve mining issues through intensive advocacy of Mine Watch Philippines. D. Urban Poor: Coalition successfully influenced government to decentralize Community Mortgage Program (CMP) loan processing operations, piloted in Regions VI and VII. E. Street Traders: Through the Coalition for the Recognition and Empowerment of Street Traders (CREST), barangay council passed new laws designating public areas in five barangays in Intramuros allowing street trading during regulated hours thus eliminating extortion and harrassment by local policemen. F. Informal Sector: Coalition advocated for effective implementation of DOLE Order No. 5 and ILO Convention 177 to improve working conditions for homeworkers. G. Women Sector: Passage of barangay ordinances allocating 5% - 10% of barangay funds for violence against women programs in four barangays in Metro Manila, leading to allocation of Peso300,000 in initial funds, and actual financial support for anti-violence activities in Cebu and Negros Oriental Provinces and in General Santos City.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies			
Objective ID: 492-006-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Effective Local Government with Broad-based Participation			
Indicator: Net amount of self-generated revenues collected by target LGs			
Unit of Measure: Pesos (million)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: LGs Budget Operations Statement from local Government Units (LGs)	1996	NA	592
	1997	176	817
Indicator/Description:	1998	203	974
	1999	254	1150
	2000	1200	
Comments: "Resources" = revenues, loans, grants, etc. Measurement covers major revenue sources including real property, business and community (residence) taxes. Budget Operations Statements are prepared and submitted annually by LGUs.  "Self-generated" -- Taxes for which the LGU is authorized to set rate and collect for their own budgeted expenditures.  "Net" -- Total annual tax collections minus the costs of the Provincial or Municipal Assessor's and Treasurer's offices. It includes personnel and operating expenses for these offices. It does not include village level costs, which are small and highly variable.  A new, much higher target has been set for 2000 since earlier targets were unrealistically low.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies			
Objective ID: 492-006-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Effective Participation of the Disadvantaged			
Indicator: The coalition identifies and works with interested parties that share and are willing to support the coalition's agenda.			
Unit of Measure: Levels of sophistication vis-a-vis selected indicators. The levels are based on the occurrence or completion of activities, tasks, events, etc. agreed to between the Mission and the coalitions as critical to achievement of IR2 objectives.  Levels of sophistication of the coalitions are described as follows: Level 1 - The coalition can link with like-minded NGOs and POs, other stakeholders (academe, media, business sector, etc.), and international organizations; Level 2 - The coalition can identify common positions with other parties; Level 3 - The coalition can undertake joint activities/programs with identified partners and stakeholders.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999	ACDI/VOC A - 3 ACILS/DA W - 3 ACILS/ISP - 3 ACILS/SJP - 1 CARE - 3 GRF - 3 MIPI - 3 PBSP/IP - 3 PBSP/HGA - 2 PSBI - 3 SPEED - 3 TSPI - 3 WVRD - 3	ACDI/VOC A - 3 ACILS/DA W - 3 ACILS/ISP - 3 ACILS/SJP - 1 CARE - 3 GRF - 3 MIPI - 3 PBSP/IP - 3 PBSP/HGA - 2 PSBI - 3 SPEED - 3 TSPI - 3 WVRD - 3
Source: Grantee progress reports, contractor monitoring reports, field visits			
Indicator/Description: Number refers to the "levels of sophistication" for the indicator or dimension selected			
Comments: This is a new indicator we are reporting. In last year's R4 we reported on IR Indicator 1. For this year, we chose IR Indicator 6, as coalitions now have developed capacity to form alliances with groups sharing the same interests and advocacy agendas. This is another facet of IR2's work to support civil society advocacy.			

## **Assistance to Amerasians**

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-008-01

Objective Name: Assistance to Amerasians

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: All target results were achieved. The coalition continues to work on the attainment of the socio-cultural integration of Filipino Amerasians to the Philippine society.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.3 Economic Oppty for Rural/Urban Poor  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                          | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes             | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions           | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution       | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management              | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

This three-year grant to a coalition of 11 PVOs led by the Pearl S. Buck International (PSBI) was extended to another year until August 2000. This special objective of the civil society program aims at facilitating the socio-cultural and economic integration of Filipino Amerasians, through

enhancement of their skills and productivity and that of their families, job placement, provision of capital, and access to health and psychosocial services.

#### Key Results:

Coalition members continue to provide services to Amerasians and their caregivers, according to their areas of expertise, e.g. education, health, skills training, income generation, job placement and psychosocial counseling.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Performance is on track and meeting expectations. Two performance indicators are being reported to track progress on results -- percent of Amerasians and caregivers who are 1) employed/self-employed and 2) receiving preventive health care training. Please refer to the Performance Data Tables.

In 1999, the grant supporting seven subgrantees and five regional offices of PSBI was extended at no additional cost, to continue providing Filipino Amerasians and their families a variety of services including educational assistance through “study now, pay later” plans, skills training and job placement, credit, and health and psychosocial services. As of December 31, 1999, 475 persons benefited from microfinance services, 106 obtained permanent jobs, 311 received skills training or education assistance, and 2,718 received training in preventive health care and/or psychosocial services.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

PSBI has continued to do an excellent job in coordinating the activities of the coalition. In 1998, USAID extended the grant by one year (the new grant completion date is August 27, 2000) to allow completion of subgrant activities. Beginning in 1999, the coalition started strategic planning activities to determine the partners' capacity to continue with coalition advocacy work beyond grant life. Coalition members are working on their financial sustainability. Secretariat staff attended fundraising training courses offered by the Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP) in early January 2000. Other coalition members will attend financial sustainability training being piloted under another USAID supported grant.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Principal donor is USAID.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The major grantee is Pearl S. Buck International. Its coalition members are the American Association of the Philippines, American Chamber Foundation, Buklod Center, Mixed-Race Children Foundation, Philippine-American Guardian Association, Saint Joseph Community Center, Salesian Fathers, Daughters of Many Help of Christians, Samahan ng Mga Magulang at Tagapangalaga ng Amerasians, United NGOs of Olongapo, and Women's Education, Development, Productivity and Research Organization (WEDPRO)



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Assistance to Amerasians			
Objective ID: 492-008-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Assistance to Amerasians			
Indicator: Percent of total disadvantaged on which the coalition has impact			
Unit of Measure: Percent (%) of Amerasians and caregivers who are employed/self-employed	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996	NA	0
	1997	10% (300)	7% (207)
Source: Baseline and periodic evaluation surveys and semi-annual reports by grantee	1998	20% (600)	16% (488)
	1999	30% (900)	18%(525)
Indicator/Description:	2000	35% (1,050)	
Comments: The target population of Amerasians and caregivers is estimated at 3,000 of which 35 percent will be reached by skills training, job placement and credit services. This is a subset of a larger group estimated at 12,000. Annual evaluation is planned.			
Targets were revised during the Indicators Setting Meeting in December 1998, based on the first year implementation experience of coalition members.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Assistance to Amerasians			
Objective ID: 492-008-01			
Approved: 03/30/1995		Country/Organization: USAID Philippines	
Result Name: Assistance to Amerasians			
Indicator: Socio-cultural and economic integration of Filipino Amerasians			
Unit of Measure: Percent (%) of Amerasian families receiving preventive health care training	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996	NA	0
	1997	30 % (900)	52% (1,556)
Source: Baseline and periodic evaluation surveys and semi-annual reports by grantee	1998	60% (1,800)	87% (2,599)
	1999	90% (2,700)	85% (2,308)
Indicator/Description:			
Comments: The target population of Amerasians and caregivers is estimated at 3,000 of which 90 percent will be provided with health care training services. This is a subset of a larger group estimated at 12,000. Annual evaluation is planned.			

## **R4 Part III: Resource Request**

### **R4 Part III: Resource Request**

#### **A. FINANCIAL PLAN**

USAID/Philippines Development Assistance (DA) levels have dropped precipitously since the mid-1990s. From FY 1995-1998, the Mission received about \$50.0 million annually. In FY 1999, DA levels dropped to \$28.8 million DA and \$6.5 million in Accelerated Economic Recovery in Asia (AERA) funds. For FY 2000, the Mission received \$29.7 million in DA and another \$5.0 million in AERA. For FY 2001, USAID/Philippines is requesting \$30.0 million DA, \$2.0 million AERA, and \$5.0 million ESF. For FY 2002, the Mission is requesting \$30.0 million DA. These request levels are consistent with discussions with USAID/Washington in the fall of 1999 and the subsequent approval of *Revitalizing the Economy and Transforming Governance to Accelerate Sustainable Growth: USAID/Philippines Strategy for FY 2000-2004*. (See SECSTATE 224466 cable).

As of 9/30/99, the USAID/Philippines bilateral pipeline totaled \$98.5 million. FY 2000 projected expenditures total \$74 million. Therefore, the projected pipeline as of 9/30/00 will be approximately \$48 million, including FY 2000 Operating Year Budget (OYB) obligations.

USAID/Philippines has made a concerted effort over the past two years to bring down its pipeline to Agency standards, i.e., 12-18 months of projected expenditures. Pipeline has decreased by \$28.1 million from FY 1998 to FY 1999 (from \$126.6 million to \$98.5 million). The main reason is that overall expenditures increased by 23% in FY 1999 compared to FY 1998. Given that 83% of the pipeline is currently committed (sub-obligated in contracts and grants), we expect the overall FY 2000 expenditures rate to increase significantly, when compared to FY 1999. The Mission projects that expenditures in FY 2001 will decline to about \$52 million and will continue to decline further each year, until expenditures and OYB levels converge.

Over the last year, the Mission has established systems to conduct expenditure and pipeline reviews on a quarterly basis. These results are shared with USAID/Washington to demonstrate the Mission is making progress toward compliance with forward funding guidelines. Current projections show that at the end of FY 2000, all SOs should have pipelines sufficient only for the subsequent 12 months. The only exception may be SpO 1 (*Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced*). Given that the infectious disease program began only in late FY 1999, we expect expenditures will pick up in FY 2000, making it possible to be in compliance with the forward funding guideline by FY 2001, at the latest. During quarterly reviews, if there appears to be an excess pipeline in any SO, the Mission will take steps to either increase expenditures or transfer excess funds to other SOs.

SO 1 (Accelerating the Economic Transformation of Mindanao). The Mission is receiving \$2.5 million in FY 2000. This will be the last obligation under SO 1, since the program will end in FY 2001, except for the policy component which will be merged with SO 2. Funding will be used to 1) finish core activities in ELAP -- providing assistance to a total of 11,000 ex-

combatants, 2) strengthen and institutionalize MABS-M -- helping 40-50 rural banks to develop the capacity to profitably service microenterprises and to improve the capability of the Rural Bankers Association of the Philippines; and 3) spatially concentrate core GEM activities, and transfer its key GEM functions to business support organizations (BSOs). SO 1 pipeline at the end of FY 2000 will be within the 12-months forward funding limitation.

SO 2 (A More Stable and Competitive Economy). The Mission is receiving \$200,000 DA and \$5.0 million in AERA in FY 2000. Our request for FY 2001 is \$1.5 million DA and \$5.0 million ESF. About \$3.5 million of the requested ESF funding is for assistance to ex-MNLF combatants in Mindanao and the remaining \$1.5 million is for justice and anti-corruption activities. In FY 2002, the Mission's request is \$2.0 million DA. Funding requested will allow the SO to: 1) continue its existing economic-policy assistance program through the critical early and middle years of the Estrada administration and recovery from the Asian Financial Crisis; 2) strengthen and deepen economic governance activities, particularly in the areas of transparency and corruption, through the integration and consolidation of SO 6's activities, skills, and staff; and 3) integrate relevant local governance activities into its portfolio and manage residual GOLD activities until its completion. Since expenditures have increased significantly over the last six months, SO 2's pipeline is expected to be less than the succeeding 12 months funding requirements by the end of FY 2000.

SO 3 (Reduced Fertility and Improved Maternal and Child Health). In FY 2000, the Mission is receiving \$14.0 million DA and \$3.7 million in CSD. For FY 2001 and FY 2002, our request is \$17.5 million DA and \$0.5 million in CSD for each year. No further AERA funds are requested. Along with pipeline, these requested funds will allow the SO to increase impact and sustainability of family planning and primary health care programs through the Friendly Care Foundation and LGU Performance Program (LPP). Estimated pipeline at the end of FY 2000 will be within 12-month forward funding guidelines.

SpO 1 (Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced). SpO1 will receive \$3.5 million in CSD in FY 2000. We are requesting \$4.0 million in DA/CSD for FY 2001 and FY 2002, respectively. These funds, along with current pipeline, will allow the SpO to: 1) complete HIV/AIDS prevention and control activities and institutionalize its surveillance into wider infectious surveillance systems; and 2) establish surveillance and community mobilization systems for tuberculosis, dengue fever, and malaria through a CDC-type organization. Overall, estimated pipeline for SpO 1 at the end of FY 2000 may be somewhat above 12-month forward funding guidelines. Funds earmarked for HIV/AIDS will be within guidance limits. However, funds earmarked for infectious diseases may not since this is a new program activity. We will take immediate steps to explore how the activity can be accelerated. Since funds for SpO 1 are earmarked CSD funds, the Mission is restricted from moving any excess pipeline to other SOs.

SO4 (Enhanced Management of Renewable Natural Resources). SO 4 has not received new funding in FY 2000. This is the third straight year SO 4 is not getting additional OYB. The Mission requests \$2.5 million DA in FY 2001 and \$2.0 million DA in FY 2002. This funding will help the Mission play an important role in preserving biodiversity in the Philippines, one of the world's most important vulnerable countries, and allow a refocusing of community resource

management on large ecological zones such as watersheds. This SO has reduced its pipeline significantly and will have less than the prescribed 12-month forward funding level at the end of FY 2000.

SO 5 (Reduced Growth of Greenhouse Gas Emissions). SO 5 is receiving \$5.0 million DA in FY 2000. The Mission is requesting \$4.0 million DA per year in FY 2001 and FY 2002. These funds will enable the Mission to play an important role in privatization and restructuring of the power sector and stimulate increased use of renewables. If funding continues at the requested level, we will take on the challenge of reducing the Philippine transportation sector's contribution to global climate change. At the end of FY 2000, SO 5 is projected to have a pipeline about \$2.2 million less than the succeeding 12 months funding requirements.

SO 6 (Broadened Participation In Formulation and Implementation of Public Policy). In FY 2000, SO 6 will receive \$800,000 DA. This will be the last obligation under SO 6, since the GOLD activities will be completed by March 2001. Current local governance activities and personnel will be consolidated and integrated into the economic, health, and environment portfolios in order to ensure that the best practices in advocacy and participation methods are used to help achieve the results of other SOs. Current civil society activities will be transferred to the Program office for completion as funding for existing grants end. Transparency and anti-corruption activities have been integrated into the economic governance component of SO 2. At the end of FY 1999, SO 6's pipeline is already below the 12-months funding requirements, and will continue to be so in FY 2000.

The funding requested above is the *minimum* level the Mission requires to carry out the revised strategy approved by the Asia & Near East (ANE) Bureau. If additional discretionary funds became available in FY 2000, 2001, and 2002, USAID/Philippines proposes that they be directed into areas that have emerged as priorities for the Philippines and that are well integrated with the Mission's current program. Leading examples would include new activities to:

1. *Combat corruption* -- transparency of governmental functions, particularly in procurement reform, tax administration, and dispute resolution;
2. *Promote better planning and administrative oversight in the design and operation of environmental infrastructure investments* -- better policies and procedures related to management of project design, financing, bidding and award, and regulation, especially with respect to private sector participation and use of market mechanisms; and
3. *Strengthen the responsiveness and efficiency of public sector regulatory institutions* -- institutionalization of independent regulatory bodies in key sectors, and establishment of appropriate regulatory policies and efficient organizational structures and management systems in selected public regulatory bodies.

## **B. LINKAGE WITH CENTRALLY FUNDED MECHANISMS**

For SO 3, the Mission is planning to obligate \$5.0 million for global field support in FY 2000. Our request is \$6.6 million in FY 2001, and \$5.65 million in FY 2002 for global field support to cover costs of commodities and technical assistance in such key areas as contraceptive

procurement, logistics, communications, commercial marketing, policy planning, and operations research.

For SpO1, the Mission is requesting \$700,000 in FY 2000, \$1.0 million in FY 2001, and \$800,000 in FY 2002 to cover technical assistance from the IMPACT activity of G/PHN/HIV/AIDS and technical support from the CDC. IMPACT provides the Mission state-of-the-art support for sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention activities, will fill important gaps in understanding the STI problem in the Philippines, and will refine the prevention response to accelerate progress made to date. CDC will provide technical assistance to the DOH to improve capacities for national and local epidemiological surveillance.

### **C. WORKFORCE AND OE**

Financial and Human Resource Requirements. For FYs 2001 and 2002, USAID/Philippines will require the following financial and human resources to manage our program responsibly, achieve results described in this R-4 submission and effectively implement our revised strategy:

<b>Financial Resources (in millions)</b>	<b><u>FY 2000</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2001</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2002</u></b>
Dollar O.E. (excluding ICASS)	\$2.076	\$2.045	\$1.925
ICASS	\$0.136	\$0.150	\$0.165
Trust Funds	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000
 Total O.E. and ICASS	 \$2.212	 \$2.195	 \$2.090
Total O.E., ICASS, and Trust Funds	\$3.212	\$3.195	\$3.090
 <b>Human Resources</b>	 <b><u>FY 2000</u></b>	 <b><u>FY 2001</u></b>	 <b><u>FY 2002</u></b>
USDH	14	13	13
Non-USDH	109	102	94

USAID/Philippines has continued to take a proactive approach in reducing our OE and staffing levels in accordance with our changing program levels and regional responsibilities. This is best exemplified in our planned reduction of the total OE (including Trust Funds) by 49% within the two year period from FY 1998 (\$6.3 million) to FY 2000 (\$3.2 million). Most of these savings is the result of innovations, cost cutting measures, using contractors when it is cost effective and improving our systems for allocating direct costs to projects and regional activities. In addition, we have recently created a Mission cost savings team to cooperatively identify additional cost savings, which Ms. Mary Lewellen has praised as a highly innovative technique.

The staffing levels for this two-year period (FY 1998-FY 2000) are reduced by only 6%, from 131 to 123 in accordance with our revised strategy. Even though our program levels decreased by 26% during this period, we were unable to make further reductions due to increased duties in taking over regional responsibilities when the Regional Support Mission in Thailand closed in FY 1997. We also needed these staffing levels to take effective actions to quickly reduce our pipeline in accordance with Agency guidelines. In addition there was the opening of a RIG office in Manila with 10 staff (7 USDHs and 3 FSNs) which further strained resources.

In order to continue proactive management of our workforce and maintain morale, we are revising our FYs 2000-2002 workforce plans before we move to our new office building. This will be in coordination with the ANE bureau. Our plan will take into account the recent decision to transfer regional duties from Philippines to Cambodia before FY 2001 for Vietnam, Laos, Burma and Thailand and we will continue to closely monitor staffing levels and look for opportunities to accelerate our staff reduction schedule. The Mission will ensure that this workforce plan can readily be adjusted when necessary to ensure a highly skilled and innovative staff to achieve the results of our revised strategy.

Trust Fund. Due to budgetary constraints resulting from the Asian Financial Crisis, the GOP reduced the Mission's FY 1999 trust fund allocation by more than 50%. However, recent negotiations with the GOP have resulted in agreement that will allow the Mission to amend the Strategic Objective Agreements to charge modest program management costs (i.e. support and technical staff) to ongoing SOs. In addition, USAID will be able to use interest earnings from trust funds for future OE requirements. Under this agreement, USAID/Philippines estimates that we will have sufficient trust funds until the end of FY 2004.

Relocation of USAID Office. Due to security concerns, USAID office operations will be relocated from the Ramon Magsaysay Center. In conjunction with USAID/Washington and the U.S. Embassy, several sites have been reviewed. Serious lease discussions are ongoing at this time, and our probable relocation date is August/September 2000. Approximately \$1.6 million from the Security Supplemental has been set aside to facilitate moving costs. As a result of the move, the Mission anticipates additional recurrent cost savings due to space consolidation.

Regional Support Services. USAID/Philippines has been providing a wide range of programmatic and support services to USAID presence and non-presence programs in the region since closeout of the Regional Support Mission for East Asia (RSM/EA) in Bangkok in FY 1997. In March 2000, the ANE Bureau decided to transfer technical, financial, contracting, and administrative support for Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, and Burma to USAID/Cambodia. Legal services will continue to be retained by USAID/Philippines. The Mission is currently working closely with USAID/Cambodia and USAID/W in developing an appropriate action plan to effectively transfer services within this FY. USAID/Philippines will continue to provide services to Mongolia and Japan. We will also continue to support the regional offices of the Regional Inspector General (RIG), Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), and U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership (US-AEP), which are located in Manila, and Office of Transition Initiative (OTI) operations in Mindanao.

## **Program, Workforce and OE tables**

(in a separate folder named Country02R2b\_data; enter data and print separately)



## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO3 - Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health	HKI (Africa Asia) (936-5122.04)	High	3		500		500
	Pgm for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC)(936-3068.00)	High	3		200		200
	JHU Family Health and Child Survival (936-5986.05)	High	3		500		750
	Commercial Market Strategies (CMS) (936-3085.00)	High	3		200		--
	Contraceptive Procurement (936-3057.00)	High	3		5,000		4,000
	FRONTIERS (936-3086.00)	High	3		200		200
SpO1 - Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced	IMPACT (FHI) (936-3090.02)	High	3		200		--
	CDC IAA (936-3100.01)	High	3		800		800
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>					7,600		6,450

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000

Program/Country: PHILIPPINES

Approp: DA

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 2000
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	
SO 1: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
	Bilateral	2,500	2,000	500				0						11,822	6,310
	Field Spt													0	0
		2,500	2,000	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,822	6,310
SO 2: A More Stable and Competitive Economy															
	Bilateral	200		200										11,512	6,185
	Field Spt														
		200	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,512	6,185
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
	Bilateral	12,700					10,500	2,200						21,990	19,770
	Field Spt	5,000					3,500	1,500						4,700	
		17,700	0	0	0	0	14,000	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	26,690	19,770
SO 4: Environmental Resources Management Improved															
	Bilateral	0												10,423	5,616
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,423	5,616
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
	Bilateral	5,000										5,000		5,952	4,061
	Field Spt	0												300	
		5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	6,252	4,061
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
	Bilateral	800											800	9,314	1,253
	Field Spt	0													
		800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	9,314	1,253
SpO1: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Leading Infectious Diseases Reduced															
	Bilateral	2,800							1,300	1,500				3,026	5,024
	Field Spt	700							700						
		3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,500	0	0	0	3,026	5,024
Total Bilateral															
		24,000	2,000	700	0	0	10,500	2,200	1,300	1,500	0	5,000	800	74,039	48,219
Total Field Support		5,700	0	0	0	0	3,500	1,500	700	0	0	0	0	5,000	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		29,700	2,000	700	0	0	14,000	3,700	2,000	1,500	0	5,000	800	79,039	48,219

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,700
Democracy	800
HCD	0
PHN	21,200
Environment	5,000
Program ICASS	41
GCC (from all Goals)	5,000

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	22,500
Dev. Assist ICASS	41
Dev. Assist Total:	22,541
CSD Program	7,200
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	7,200

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: PHILIPPINES  
 Approp:                      DA  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 2001
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	
SO 1: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
	Bilateral	0						0						6,310	0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,310	0
SO 2: A More Stable and Competitive Economy															
	Bilateral	1,500		1,500										7,624	62
	Field Spt	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,624	62
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
	Bilateral	11,400					11,400							19,112	12,057
	Field Spt	6,600					6,100	500						5,000	
		18,000	0	0	0	0	17,500	500	0	0	0	0	0	24,112	12,057
SO 4: Environmental Resources Management Improved															
	Bilateral	2,500										2,500		7,111	1,005
	Field Spt	0													
		2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	7,111	1,005
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
	Bilateral	4,000										4,000		6,730	1,331
	Field Spt	0													
		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	6,730	1,331
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
	Bilateral	0												1,253	0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,253	0
SpO1: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Leading Infectious Diseases Reduced															
	Bilateral	3,000							1,500	1,500				3,444	4,580
	Field Spt	1,000							800	200				700	
		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	1,700	0	0	0	4,144	4,580
Total Bilateral		22,400	0	1,500	0	0	11,400	0	1,500	1,500	0	6,500	0	51,584	19,035
Total Field Support		7,600	0	0	0	0	6,100	500	800	200	0	0	0	5,700	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		30,000	0	1,500	0	0	17,500	500	2,300	1,700	0	6,500	0	57,284	19,035

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,500
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	22,000
Environment	6,500
Program ICASS	45
GCC (from all Goals)	4,000

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	25,500
Dev. Assist ICASS	45
Dev. Assist Total:	25,545
CSD Program	4,500
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	4,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

# FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: PHILIPPINES  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2001 Request															Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 2001
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	
SO 1: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
	Bilateral Field Spt							0							
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: A More Stable and Competitive Economy															
	Bilateral Field Spt	5,000		5,000										0	5,000
		5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
	Bilateral Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Environmental Resources Management Improved															
	Bilateral Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
	Bilateral Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
	Bilateral Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO1: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Leading Infectious Diseases Reduced															
	Bilateral Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>

## FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	5,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

## FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

(\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002

Program/Country: PHILIPPINES

Approp: DA

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 2002
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	
SO 1: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
	Bilateral	0						0						0	0
	Field Spt														0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: A More Stable and Competitive Economy															
	Bilateral	2,000		2,000										2,062	0
	Field Spt														
		2,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,062	0
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
	Bilateral	12,350					12,350							16,865	7,543
	Field Spt	5,650					5,150	500						6,600	
		18,000	0	0	0	0	17,500	500	0	0	0	0	0	23,465	7,543
SO 4: Environmental Resources Management Improved															
	Bilateral	2,000										2,000		3,000	5
	Field Spt	0													
		2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	3,000	5
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
	Bilateral	4,000										4,000		3,199	2,132
	Field Spt	0													
		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	3,199	2,132
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO1: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Leading Infectious Diseases Reduced															
	Bilateral	3,200							1,700	1,500				2,077	5,704
	Field Spt	800							800					1,000	
		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	1,500	0	0	0	3,077	5,704
Total Bilateral		23,550	0	2,000	0	0	12,350	0	1,700	1,500	0	6,000	0	27,203	15,384
Total Field Support		6,450	0	0	0	0	5,150	500	800	0	0	0	0	7,600	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		30,000	0	2,000	0	0	17,500	500	2,500	1,500	0	6,000	0	34,803	15,384

### FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	2,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	22,000
Environment	6,000
Program ICASS	50
GCC (from all Goals)	4,000

### FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

Dev. Assist Program	25,500
Dev. Assist ICASS	50
Dev. Assist Total:	25,550
CSD Program	4,500
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	4,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/PHILIPPINES End of year On-Board															
<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SpO1	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>															
U.S. Direct Hire	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	14
Other U.S. Citizens							0		1	2				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire							0		2	3				5	5
Other FSN/TCN		1	1	0.5	0.5		3	2	16	32	6		4	60	63
Subtotal	0.5	2.5	2.5	2	1	0.5	9	4	21	38	7	1	5	76	85
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>															
U.S. Citizens	1	2			1		4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	2	7	6.5	5	4	1.5	26		3				5	8	34
Subtotal	3	9	6.5	5	5	1.5	30	0	3	0	0	0	5	8	38
Total Direct Workforce	3.5	11.5	9	7	6	2	39	4	24	38	7	1	10	84	123
TAACS														0	0
Fellows														0	0
IDIs														0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	3.5	11.5	9	7	6	2	39	4	24	38	7	1	10	84	123

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/MANILA End of year On-Board															
<b>FY 2001 Target</b>	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SpO1	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>															
U.S. Direct Hire	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	13
Other U.S. Citizens							0			2				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire							0		2	1				3	3
Other FSN/TCN		1	1	0.5	0.5		3	2	15	31	6		3	57	60
Subtotal	0.5	1.5	2.5	2	1	0.5	8	4	19	35	7	1	4	70	78
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>															
U.S. Citizens	1	2			1		4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	2	7	5.5	5	4	1.5	25		3				5	8	33
Subtotal	3	9	5.5	5	5	1.5	29	0	3	0	0	0	5	8	37
Total Direct Workforce	3.5	10.5	8	7	6	2	37	4	22	35	7	1	9	78	115
TAACS														0	0
Fellows														0	0
IDIs														0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	3.5	10.5	8	7	6	2	37	4	22	35	7	1	9	78	115

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/MANILA End of year On-Board	Total SO/SpO													Total	Total
FY 2002 Target	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SpO1	Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Mgmt.	Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>															
U.S. Direct Hire	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	13
Other U.S. Citizens							0			2				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire							0		2	1				3	3
Other FSN/TCN		1	1	0.5	0.5		3	2	14	30	6		2	54	57
Subtotal	0.5	1.5	2.5	2	1	0.5	8	4	18	34	7	1	3	67	75
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>															
U.S. Citizens	1	2			1		4							0	4
FSNs/TCNs	2	5	4.5	5	3	1.5	21		3				4	7	28
Subtotal	3	7	4.5	5	4	1.5	25	0	3	0	0	0	4	7	32
Total Direct Workforce	3.5	8.5	7	7	5	2	33	4	21	34	7	1	7	74	107
TAACS							0							0	0
Fellows							0							0	0
IDIs							0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	3.5	8.5	7	7	5	2	33	4	21	34	7	1	7	74	107



# USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission: USAID/PHILIPPINES

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003

Senior Management				
<b>SMG - 01</b>	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
<b>Program Mgt - 02</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Project Dvpm Officer - 94</b>	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
<b>EXO - 03</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Controller - 04</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Legal - 85</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Commodity Mgt. - 92</b>				
<b>Contract Mgt. - 93</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Secretary - 05 &amp; 07</b>				
Sector Management				
<b>Agriculture - 10 &amp; 14</b>				
<b>Economics - 11</b>				
<b>Democracy - 12</b>	1			
<b>Food for Peace - 15</b>				
<b>Private Enterprise - 21</b>				
<b>Engineering - 25</b>				
<b>Environment - 40 &amp; 75</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Health/Pop. - 50</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Education - 60</b>				
<b>General Dvpm. - 12*</b>				
<b>RUDO, UE-funded - 40</b>				

<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
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**\*GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>	<b>03/09/2000</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	76.2		76.2	63.1		63.1	60.1		60.1
	Subtotal OC 11.1	76.2	0	76.2	63.1	0	63.1	60.1	0	60.1
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	4.5		4.5	3.3		3.3	3.5		3.5
	Subtotal OC 11.5	4.5	0	4.5	3.3	0	3.3	3.5	0	3.5
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	66.5		66.5	76.3		76.3	78.4		78.4
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	14.3	494.6	508.9		687	687		685.9	685.9
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	80.8	494.6	575.4	76.3	687	763.3	78.4	685.9	764.3
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	102		102	126.4		126.4	143.1		143.1
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	18.8		18.8	6		6	8		8
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	10.6		10.6	8		8	8.2		8.2
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0	5.1		5.1
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		22	22		22	22		20	20
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	131.4	22	153.4	140.4	22	162.4	164.4	20	184.4

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>	<b>03/09/2000</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs		5.9	5.9			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	5.9	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	60		60	50		50	40		40
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	24		24	18		18	24		24
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	6		6			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	36.8		36.8	29.9		29.9	63.3		63.3
21.0	R & R Travel	28		28	42		42	18		18
21.0	Education Travel	6		6	4		4	2		2
21.0	Evacuation Travel	3.8		3.8			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	1.8		1.8			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	70		70	8		8	8		8
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	50	60	110	40	60	100	25	60	85
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	85	50	135	50	55	105	25	60	85
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	1.5	3.5	5	1.5	3.5	5	1.5	3.5	5
	Subtotal OC 21.0	372.9	113.5	486.4	243.4	118.5	361.9	206.8	123.5	330.3
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	100		100	60		60	58.7		58.7
22.0	Home Leave Freight	13		13	9.5		9.5	20.6		20.6
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	2.1		2.1	3		3	3		3

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>			<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>			<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>	<b>03/09/2000</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.		1		1	1		1	1		1
	Subtotal OC 22.0		116.1	0	116.1	73.5	0	73.5	83.3	0	83.3
23.2	Rental payments to others		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space		389		389	355.7		355.7	391.3		391.3
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space		72.7		72.7	81.4		81.4	91.2		91.2
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences		283.1		283.1	261.6		261.6	274.7		274.7
	Subtotal OC 23.2		744.8	0	744.8	698.7	0	698.7	757.2	0	757.2
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		85		85	73		73	70		70
23.3	Residential Utilities		75		75	75		75	75		75
23.3	Telephone Costs		15	50	65	48		48	45		45
23.3	ADP Software Leases				0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease				0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing				0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)		2.5	1.5	4	2.5	1.5	4	2.5	1.5	4
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs				0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			6.6	6.6		7.3	7.3		8	8
	Subtotal OC 23.3		177.5	58.1	235.6	198.5	8.8	207.3	192.5	9.5	202
24.0	Printing and Reproduction		5.5	10	15.5	7	9.2	16.2	5	8	13
	Subtotal OC 24.0		5.5	10	15.5	7	9.2	16.2	5	8	13
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations				0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services		5		5	5		5	5		5
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1		5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5
25.2	Other services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			52.6	52.6		24	24		27.2	27.2
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services		10.3		10.3	11.1		11.1	12		12
25.2	Official Residential Expenses				0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances		1		1	1		1	1		1
25.2	Non-Federal Audits				0			0			0

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>	<b>03/09/2000</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	3.4	1.5	4.9	3.4	1.5	4.9	3.4	1.5	4.9
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	36.5	25.3	61.8	65	31	96	58.4	21.6	80
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	16	30	46	34.8	4.5	39.3	19.2	4.3	23.5
25.2	Staff training contracts		20	20	20		20	15		15
25.2	ADP related contracts		3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5
	Subtotal OC 25.2	67.2	132.9	200.1	135.3	64.5	199.8	109	58.1	167.1
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	136.2		136.2	149.8		149.8	164.8		164.8
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	136.2	0	136.2	149.8	0	149.8	164.8	0	164.8
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		5	5	10		10	5		5
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		5	5	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	10	10	15	0	15	10	0	10
25.6	Medical Care			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs		5	5	5		5		5	5
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	4	18	22	20.9		20.9	10		10
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		20	20	20		20	15		15
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	19.8		19.8	19.8		19.8	15		15
	Subtotal OC 25.7	23.8	43	66.8	65.7	0	65.7	40	5	45
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>			<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>			<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>03/09/2000</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
26.0	Supplies and materials		160	110	270	160	90	250	130	90	220
	Subtotal OC 26.0		160	110	270	160	90	250	130	90	220
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		15		15	15		15	10		10
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		10		10	30		30	10		10
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles				0	35		35			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment				0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases		50		50			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases		35		35			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		110	0	110	80	0	80	20	0	20
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)				0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>			<b>2211.9</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>3211.9</b>	<b>2115</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>3115</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>3030</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

**Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases**

P1,046.60

P1,037.20

P1,081.20

**Exchange Rate Used in Computations**

P40:\$1

P40:\$1

P40:\$1

P40:\$1

P40:\$1

P40:\$1

**\*\***

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

5.1

Organization: USAID/PHILIPPINES

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0	5.1	4.3	9.4
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
* Balance Start of Year	4,694.4	3,994.4	3,294.4
Obligations	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
* Deposits	300.0	300.0	300.0
Balance End of Year	3,994.4	3,294.4	2,594.4

**Exchange Rate**                      P40:\$1                      P40:\$1                      P40:\$1

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Exchange Rate**                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_

\* Includes interest earnings from Peso Trust Fund savings account allowed by GOP for Mission's use.

**CONTROLLER OPERATIONS**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	47		47	53.4		53.4	53.8		53.8
	Subtotal OC 11.1	47	0	47	53.4	0	53.4	53.8	0	53.8
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	2.1		2.1	2.2		2.2	2.3		2.3
	Subtotal OC 11.5	2.1	0	2.1	2.2	0	2.2	2.3	0	2.3
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	7		7	1		1	1		1
11.8	FN PSC Salaries		131.6	131.6		176.1	176.1		173.1	173.1
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	7	131.6	138.6	1	176.1	177.1	1	173.1	174.1
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0	14.1		14.1
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	2		2			0	2		2
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	6.6		6.6	6.9		6.9	7.2		7.2
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	8.6	0	8.6	6.9	0	6.9	23.3	0	23.3



**CONTROLLER OPERATIONS**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	14		14	14		14	11.6		11.6
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	6		6			0	6		6
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	2.3		2.3			0	9.2		9.2
21.0	R & R Travel			0	6		6			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	7		7			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	5	6	11	4	6	10	2.5	6	8.5
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	7	5	12	5	5.5	10.5	2.5	6	8.5
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
	Subtotal OC 21.0	41.5	11.4	52.9	29.2	11.9	41.1	32	12.4	44.4
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	20		20			0	20		20
22.0	Home Leave Freight	1		1			0	3.3		3.3
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.2		0.2	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3

**CONTROLLER OPERATIONS**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1
	Subtotal OC 22.0	21.3	0	21.3	0.4	0	0.4	23.7	0	23.7
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	48		48	52.8		52.8	58.1		58.1
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	14.8		14.8	16.5		16.5	18.5		18.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	18.9		18.9	17.3		17.3	18.2		18.2
	Subtotal OC 23.2	81.7	0	81.7	86.6	0	86.6	94.8	0	94.8
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	8.5		8.5	7.3		7.3	7		7
23.3	Residential Utilities	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5
23.3	Telephone Costs	0.4	6.8	7.2	4.8		4.8	4.5		4.5
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	16.6	6.9	23.5	19.8	0.1	19.9	19.2	0.1	19.3
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0.5	1	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.3
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.5	1	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.3
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards		5.3	5.3	2.5		2.5	2.7		2.7
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

**CONTROLLER OPERATIONS**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	3.7	2.5	6.2	6.5	3.1	9.6	5.8	2.2	8
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	1.6	3	4.6	3.4	0.4	3.8	2.2	0.4	2.6
25.2	Staff training contracts		2	2	2		2	2		2
25.2	ADP related contracts		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3
	Subtotal OC 25.2	5.6	13.2	18.8	14.7	3.9	18.6	13	3	16
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	13.6		13.6	15		15	16.5		16.5
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	13.6	0	13.6	15	0	15	16.5	0	16.5
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		1	1	1		1	0.5		0.5
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		0.5	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1	0	1
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs		0.5	0.5	0.5		0.5		0.5	0.5
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.4	1.8	2.2	1.4		1.4	1		1
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		2	2	2		2	2		2
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2		2	2		2	2		2
	Subtotal OC 25.7	2.4	4.3	6.7	5.9	0	5.9	5	0.5	5.5
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**CONTROLLER OPERATIONS**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
26.0	Supplies and materials	16	11	27	16	9	25	13	9	22
	Subtotal OC 26.0	16	11	27	16	9	25	13	9	22
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1		1
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	1		1	3		3	1		1
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0	3.5		3.5			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	5		5	5		5	5		5
31.0	ADP Software purchases	3.5		3.5	3		3	3		3
	Subtotal OC 31.0	11	0	11	16	0	16	10	0	10
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>275.4</b>	<b>180.9</b>	<b>456.3</b>	<b>269.8</b>	<b>201.9</b>	<b>471.7</b>	<b>309.6</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>508.5</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

**Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases**

\$157.10

\$177.70

\$185.60

**Exchange Rate Used in Computations**

P40:\$1

P40:\$1

P40:\$1

P40:\$1

P40:\$1

P40:\$1

\*\*

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0

## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

<b>Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/PHILIPPINES Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0	50		50	30		30
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0	30		30	30		30
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	80	0	80	60	0	60
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	80	0	80	60	0	60

## Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

\*\*

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

## **Supplemental Information Annexes**

### ***Environmental Impact***

#### **Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact**

In compliance with the environmental procedures outlined in 22 CFR Part 216, the Mission has drafted and submitted for comments to ANE BEO the proposed Amendments to the IEEs for the Growth with Equity in Mindanao (GEM) and Coastal Resources Management (CRMP) Projects. These Amendments were drafted to examine activities adopted after project initiation which were not fully examined in the original IEE. If/when these Amendments are approved by the ANE BEO, the Mission will have fulfilled all outstanding responsibilities under AID Environmental Regulations.

## ***Global Climate Change Annex***

### **USAID/Philippines Climate Change Initiative Indicators: Reporting for FY 1999**

#### **I. Increased Participation in the UNFCCC**

In line with worldwide efforts to reduce GCC emissions, the Philippine Senate ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), otherwise known as Manila Declaration, on August 2, 1994. More recently, the Philippines has completed a draft of the National Action Plan with the help of the US funded Country Studies program and the Asian Development Bank/United Nations Development Program funded Asia Least Cost Green house Gas Abatement Strategy (ALGAS). This plan contains an inventory of GHG emissions and quantities, assesses the country's vulnerability to global warming and recommends strategies for mitigating the impacts of global warming. Although the Philippines had no specific GHG reduction targets under the UNFCCC, it has committed to mitigating GHG emission where possible.

##### **A. Policy Advances Supporting the UNFCCC**

In 1999, important policy milestones were achieved by USAID's Global Climate Change Program, in support of the UNFCCC. The Philippine Department of Energy (PDOE) integrated climate change into the Philippine Energy Plan. A listing of GHG sources and sinks were done by the Manila Observatory (as lead), the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), PDOE, and Forest Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The US Country Studies, the ALGAS Project and the National Communications completed the mitigation analysis to avoid emissions of GHG and also completed the analyses of impacts of climate change and its adaptation structures and processes. The Inter-agency Committee on Climate Change completed the National Action Plan which will serve as the basis for the National Communications to be submitted to the UNFCCC. The Environmental Bureau of the DENR implemented an approval process for Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals, and procedures/guidelines for monitoring and verifying GHG emissions have been implemented by the Manila Observatory and PAGASA.

Significant milestones were also noted at local levels. Local Action Plans to reduce GHG emissions and energy use have been prepared in 7 provinces and 5 cities. Emissions inventory reports were reviewed and validated for 5 cities and emissions data forecast was submitted by one city. Overall, a total of 52 policy steps supporting the UNFCCC were achieved. (Table 2)

##### **B. Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC**

In support of activities implemented jointly (AIJ), USAID provided assistance in the technical evaluation of energy efficient projects and in developing technology transfer policy for country approval of AIJ. Technical and financial assistance were also provided to three Filipino delegates who presented papers on GCC at the COP5 Conference in Bonn. USAID's executive program in climate change and development provided training at Harvard to the Assistant Secretary of PDOE and three DENR officials, including the Secretary. Training in monitoring

and verification of CO2 reduction was also provided to selected PDOE staff at Lawrence Berkeley. Thanks to USAID's technical and financial support, a meeting was organized among US experts on climate change mitigation, the Secretary and Undersecretary of DENR and a key member of the Congressional Committee on Ecology. (Table 3)

## **II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities and Natural Resource Management**

In September 1999, USAID completed its extremely successful Forest Resources Management (FRM) Program. This four-year program is recognized for its important contribution in promoting natural resource management, in reducing deforestation and soil erosion, and in improving land and resource tenure.

### **A. Land Use/Forest Management Activities**

From 1995 to 1999, USAID initiated jointly with the DENR community-based forest management (CBFM) in 626,000 hectares of forest. The goal was to put 500,000 hectares under better management by communities. Criteria for better management include: 1) no new net forest area is being cleared, 2) forest lands are no longer open access areas but have clearly defined boundaries under community management, 3) little or no destructive practices are taking place, 4) a management plan affirmed by the DENR is being effectively implemented, and 5) an environmental monitoring plan using environmental indicators (e.g. incidence of fire, illegal logging) is being implemented by communities. Over four years, 587,000 hectares of residual forest areas (52,000 has. were achieved in 1999) met the criteria. In 1999, the GOP, on its own, placed an additional 1 million hectares under community management. Overall, through USAID's leadership, about 5.5 million hectares of forestland (more than 60 percent of the country's open access forestlands) are now under community management, the first and most important step in achieving better management. USAID believes that in the near future, all open access forestlands will be placed under community management, resulting in the increase of forest cover to 19 percent of the country's land area by 2010. Without community-based forest management, the scenario can be very grim with forest cover decreasing to a low of 6 percent of the country's land area. (Table 4)

### **B. Policy Advances**

USAID's success in forest resource management is anchored on the implementation of several critically important policies: Executive Order No. 263 mandating community-based forest management as national policy, Department Administrative Order 96-2 defining the implementing rules and regulations. These policies created a liberal and deregulated environment that enabled upland communities, local governments and the private sector to enter and co-manage forest areas with the DENR. In 1999, the same policies made the difference in exceeding USAID's targets. (Table 5)

### **C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged**

In 1999, no new investments were leveraged. The adoption of USAID's FRM model by the Asian Development Bank is still pending. (Table 6)

#### **D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened**

USAID provided both training and technical assistance to develop and strengthen the institutional capacity of program partners, GOP counterparts and NGOs. Direct technical and field support were provided to communities in advancing improved land use planning, sustainable forest management, and improved land and resource tenure. In advancing integrated coastal resource management (CRM), USAID provided support to institutionalize CRM tools and practices in local governments, local DENR offices and in 18 Fishery Resources Management Project sites of ADB. Four NGOs received grants from USAID under this sector: Conservation International, Plan International, Enterprise Works Worldwide and Institute of Environment Science for Social Change. (Table 7 and 8)

### **III. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas**

The Global Climate Change Program (GCCP), signed between the Government of the Philippines and USAID in 1996, focuses on mitigating GHG emissions from the power sector by expanding the use of clean fuels and promoting more efficient generation, distribution and consumption of electricity. These activities are facilitated through building public and private sector capacity for improved energy sector development and management. Emphasis is currently placed on technical assistance for the passage and implementation of a legislation that will restructure the power industry and privatize the National Power Corporation.

Through this Program, the Philippine Department of Energy (PDOE) and energy-related agencies, private utilities and non-government organizations estimate GHG emissions to reduce by 20 MMT by 2002 with no adverse impact on economic growth. The major impact of the GCCM program will occur in 2002 when the natural gas-fired power plants will be operational.

#### **A. Energy Sector, Industrial and Urban Activities (including audits)**

Two intermediate results of USAID's climate change program, the use of cleaner fuels and end-use efficiency, directly contributes to the reduction of GHG emissions. Under cleaner fuels, through heat rate improvement, actual fossil fuel-based energy saved amounted to 305,200 MW-h in 1999, compared to the initial reduction of 3,300 MW-h in 1998. Under end-use efficiency improvements through the Demand Side Management (DSM) Project, actual fossil fuel-based energy saved was 2,551 MW-hr, compared to the initial reduction of 412 MW-h in 1998. Under renewable energy activities, a total of 612 MW-h was produced by small hydro and solar power plants. (Table 9)

#### **B. Policy Advances**

USAID adopted six policy goals under the climate change program as strategic objective level indicators: 1) revision of the DSM regulatory framework to simplify compliance and strengthen

enforcement; 2) electric industry restructuring and privatization; 3) incorporation of environmental externalities in integrated resource planning for electricity distribution and electricity utility planning process; 4) natural gas implementing rules and regulations; 5) reduction of power plant controllable losses; and 6) increased use of renewable energy. In 1999, 70 percentage points of these policy goals have been achieved. Total policy advances in 1999 in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of GHG emissions resulted in 20 policy steps. (Table 10)

### **C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged**

An estimated total of US \$ 604 million of public and private investments were leveraged by USAID in 1999 for activities that reduce GHG emissions. The biggest sources were The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, which will jointly contribute \$600 million for their planned and ongoing rural electrification activities that include renewable energy. A medium-sized renewable energy project jointly funded by the Global Environmental Fund, Shell Renewable Philippines and the provincial government of Palawan contributed a total of US \$ 3.8 million. (Table 12)

### **D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened**

USAID provided both training and technical assistance to strengthen the technical capacity of program partners, cooperators and NGO grantees in the public and private sectors. Training activities were conducted in the following areas: demand side management, integrated resource planning, market-based instruments (competitive energy markets), GHG reducing technologies, improved efficiencies in industrial processes, heat rate improvement, renewable energy technologies, use of cleaner fossil fuels, among others. A total of 45 organizations participated in institutional strengthening activities, consisting of 17 electric cooperatives, 4 NGOs, 9 private organizations, 4 research and academic institutions and 11 government agencies/entities. (Table 13 and 14).

## **IV. Other Climate Change Activities**

In 1999, USAID launched the Global Climate Change Information Center (CCIC), the first data hub in Asia that provides electronic public access to climate change information. Since its launching, a total of 5,706 users of CCIC websites, resources and facilities were registered.

## FY99 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

Table 1 - Background Information	
Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	USAID/Philippines/OEM
Name of person(s) completing tables:	Rosario Calderon, Energy Program Advisor
GCC Contact 1:	
SO Team (including SO number):	SO5
GCC Contact 2:	Carmelito Tatlonghari, Program Manager
SO Team (including SO number):	SO5
GCC Contact 3:	Michael Yates, Chief, OEM
SO Team (including SO number):	SO5
Contact Information (USG mail)	Office of Environmental Management
Address (1):	
Address (2):	USAID/Philippines
Street:	Ramon Magsaysay Center
City, Address Codes:	1680 Roxas Boulevard, Malate, Manila
Telephone number:	632-522-4411
Fax number:	632-522-2512
Email address:	rcalderon@usaid.gov; ctatlonghari@usaid.gov
Other relevant information:	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity
Policy Measure						CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies		1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies		1	1	1	The PDOE has integrated Climate Change into its Philippine Energy Plan	5
Emissions inventory		4	4	4	List of GHG sources/ sinks by the Manila Observatory (lead), PAGASA, PDOE and FMB included in N.	5
Mitigation analysis		3	3		U.S. Country Studies, ALGAS Proj and the Nat'l Comm. have completed the necessary GHG mitigation	5
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis		2	2		U.S. Country Studies and Nat'l Comm. have completed analyses of impacts of cc and adaptation	5
National Climate Change Action Plan		1	1	1	National Action Plan completed to serve as basis for National Communication for UNFCCC.	5
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving joint implementation (JI) proposals		1	1	1	The EMB of DENR has implemented an approval process for AIJ proposals	5
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions		1	1	1	IPCC Guidelines has been implemented by the Manila Observatory and PAGASA in M&V GHG emissions.	5
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)	Local Action Plan on CC	12			LAP for 5 cities and 7 provinces completed.	5
Other	Local Energy & Emissions	5			Inventory rpts were reviewed and validated for 5	5
Other	Local Energy & Emissions	1			Data forecast was submitted by one city	5
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		31	13	8		
TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):			52			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.



Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
Categories		Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity
		Training	Technical Assistance		
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities		1	1	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for AIJ activities		1	1	Provided assistance in the technical evaluation of energy efficient projects and technology transfer policy for country approval in AIJ activities.	5
Other (describe)	COP5 Participation		1	Provided technical/financial assistance to three country delegates to negotiate and present papers at the Bonn Conference.	5
Other	Climate Change & Dev't Prog.	1		Provided training in Climate Change and Development to the Asst. Sec of DOE at Harvard.	5
Other	M&V of C Emission Reduction	1		Provided training in M&V of CO2 Emission Reduction at Lawrence Berkeley.	5
Other	Consultation w/ Experts on CC Projects		1	Provided technical/financial assistance to the Sec. And Usec. of DENR and a member of the Congressional Committee on Ecology to meet with experts on climate change mitigation projects.	5
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:		3	3		

TABLE 4

## Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss

Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks

PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES and DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)							
	Indicator 1	Indicator 2											
		USAID Activity Name	Country			Region, Province, or State	Site						Predominant vegetation type (see codes below)
Ex: Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000				1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222
				2	5,000	A		3		400			
Justification for including site:				Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.									
Forest Resources Mgmt. Program	Philippines	Regions 2,4,5,10,11,13	Residential Forest Areas	2	626000 (same as 1998)	B				52000		4	CN-402
Justification for including site:													
2.													
Justification for including site:													
3.													
Justification for including site:													
4.													
Justification for including site:													
5.													
Justification for including site:													
6.													
Justification for including site:													
7.													
Justification for including site:													
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Justification for including site:													
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Justification for including site:													
10.													
Justification for including site:													
11.													
Justification for including site:													
12.													
Justification for including site:													
13.													
Justification for including site:													
14.													
Justification for including site:													
15.													
Justification for including site:													
Total area (hectares):					626,000	Total area:		0	Total area:		52,000		
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.													

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
<b>Natural Ecosystems</b>	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude large-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
<b>Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)</b>	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tree inventorying, marking and mapping;</li> <li>- careful planning and marking of skidder trails;</li> <li>- vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate;</li> <li>- directional felling of trees;</li> <li>- appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal)</li> <li>- proper road and log deck construction;</li> <li>- a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices;</li> <li>- fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks);</li> <li>- existence of a long-term management plan.</li> </ul> <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
<b>Agroforestry</b>	<p>Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak).</p> <p>– Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.</p>
<b>Reforestation/Afforestation</b>	<p>The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. – Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).</p>
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no-tillage or reduced tillage</li> <li>- erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides</li> <li>- perennial crops in the system</li> <li>- higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management</li> <li>- long-term rotations with legumes</li> <li>- the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil</li> <li>- better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which increase emissions.</li> </ul>

Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " <b>Return</b> " or " <b>Enter</b> ".
Step 2	Then click on " <b>Edit</b> " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " <b>Move or Copy Sheet</b> ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse and clicking on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " <b>T4-2.1 Land Use</b> ".
Step 4	Next, click on the <b>box</b> at bottom to <b>Create a copy</b> .
Step 5	Hit " <b>OK</b> ". A new copy of T4-2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original ntext when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.  Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	N	1	1	1	Implementation of DAO 96-29	4	CN-402
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N	1	1	1	Implementation of EO 263	4	CN-402
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management	N	1	1	1	ICM included in local revenue planning	4	CN-402
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N	1	1	1	Implementation of DAO 96-29	4	CN-402
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		4	4	4			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				12			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Ex	Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
1	Forest Resources Mgmt Program	ADB	Adoption of FRM model is still pending			4	CN-402
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);</li> <li>- joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 7				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Number of NGOs	4	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
Number of NGOs	4	Conservation International; Plan International	4	CN-402
Number of Private Institutions		Enterprise Works Worldwide		
Number of Research/Educational Institutions		Institute of Env. Science for Social Change		
Number of Pubic Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	4			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	1	1	Direct technical and field support to communities	4	CN-402
Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Direct technical and field support to communities	4	CN-402
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	1	1	Direct technical and field support to communities	4	CN-402
Advancing integrated coastal management	1	1	Institutionalization of ICM in local governments, local DENR and 18 ADB sites	4	CN-402
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	1	1		4	CN-402
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	5	5			



Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 9												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Fuel type replaced (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Activity												
Ex	Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
1	Heat Rate Improvement							305,200			5	CN-66
2	Micro Hydro Plant	556									5	CN-66
3	Solar Power	20									5	CN-66
4	Micro Hydro Plant	23									5	CN-66
5	Solar Home Systems	13									5	CN-66
6	Demand Side Mgt. Projs				2551						5	CN-66
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
Totals:		612	0		2551	0		305,200	0			

PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Old fuel type (use codes)	New fuel type (use codes)	Tonnes of methane	Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Activity									
Ex	Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Ex	Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Ex	Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
Totals:		0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fule Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
	Secondary fuels/ products	Z	Peat
		AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
Gaseous Fossil		DD	Blast furnance gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 10							
Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.  Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Imple- mentation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	3			Simplified compliance and strengthened enforcement of DSM regulatory framework, and incorporated environmental externalities in the	5	CN-66
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	N	11			Supported passage of the electric industry reforms bills (6 in the Senate and 1 Omnibus Bill in the House); introduced IRR for an independent energy regulatory body with enforcement capacity.	5	CN-66
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes	N	1	1	1	Assisted the National Power Corporation in implementing policies improving power plant heat rates.	5	CN-66
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies	N	2			Helped improved policy/regulatory framework to promote increased use of RE through Executive and Administrative Orders.	5	CN-66
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)	N	1			Mission supported activities to draft IRRs on the utilization of natural gas in the country.	5	CN-66
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		18	1	1			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				20			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 11				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
1 Power Plant Heat Rate Improvement Program	6	2	5	CN-66
2 Demand Site Management Plan Development Strategy	1	40	5	CN-66
3 Demand Site Management Technology Demonstration	30	12	5	CN-66
4 Energy Audits	10			
5 Green Resorts Project	10			
6 Green IPP Strategy	1			
7 Electric Utility Marketing Strategy & Customer Service Improvement	1			
8 Integrated Resource Planning Strategy	2			
9 Enronment Planning Strategy for Energy Use	1	1	5	CN-66
10 Pilot Testing for Market-Based Instruments	1			
11 Restructuring Approach to Renewable Energy	1			
12 Removal of Policy Barriers to Renewable Energy Implementation	1			
13 Feasibility Study for Rural Renewable Energy	1			
14 Rational Village Electrification Strategy	1	1	5	CN-66
15 Village (Barangay) Electrification Survey/Resource Assessment	1			
Total:	68	56		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 12							
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas							
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CNTN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
1	Rocky Farms Biogas Project	Dev't Bank of the Philippines Internal Cash	DBP financed a long for Php2.5M. Owner invested the remaining Php1M.		88,000.00	5	CN-66
2	Feasibility Studies & Documentation	Dev 't Bank of the Philippines	A revolving fund from the Netherlands Gov't and OPEC countries is maintained as project preparation fund for		180,000.00	5	CN-66
3	Rural Electrification	World Bank and Asian Devt Bank	WB and ADB have packaged a loan and grant for rural electrification, including renewable energy.		600,000,000.00	5	CN-66
4	Consultancy on Renewable	Dev't Bank of the	DBP funded AED as a consultant in coordinating its FINESSE		300,000.00	5	CN-66
5	Medium-sized Renewable Energy Project	Gloval Environmental Fund Shell Renewable Phil. Prov. Gov't of Palawan	GEF funded the establishment of a Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO), together with a technology vendor and the Provinces of Aklan and Palawan.		3,800,000.00	5	CN-66
6	Preparatory Project Dev't Facility	Global Environmental Fund UNDP	GEF funded a grant to the Philippine Department of Energy to remove barriers to the entry of Renewable Energy for a possible loan package of \$6-8M.		305,000.00	5	CN-66
7	Clean Development Mechanisms	Global Project UNDP	UNDP funded a study on the implementation of the CDM.		25,000.00	5	CN-66
8	AIJ Guidelines	UNDP	UNDP funded the Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to prepare the guidelines for the evaluation and approval of AIJ investments in the Philippines		5,000.00	5	CN-66
9	National Communications	Global Environmental Facility UNDP	GEF funded the preparation of the Initial National Communications as an Enabling Activity for the Gov't of the Philippines to fulfill its commitments to the UNFCCC.		150,000.00	5	CN-66
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$0	\$ 604,853,000.00		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 13				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGO's or other Institutions Strengthened		SO Number for Activity
Example: Number of NGOs	5	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
Number of NGOs	4	Int'l Institute of Energy Conservation (IIE), Fdn. for Phil. Environment (FPE), Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya (SIBAT), Philippine Rural Reform Movement (PRRM)	5	CN-66
Number of Private Institutions	9	World Energy Council (WEC), Preferred Energy Investment (PEI), Winrock Int'l, Utilities Org. (MERALCO, PEPOA, VECO, CEPALCO, Davao Light, Iligan Light)	5	CN-66
Number of Research/Educational Institutions	4	Manila Observatory/Ateneo de Manila University, Univ. of Phil. Nat'l Engineering Center, Phil. Assn. of Tertiary Level Educational Institutions.	5	CN-66
Number of Pubic Institutions	28	Dept. of Energy (DOE), Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), National Power Corporation (NPC), Phil. National Oil Company (PNOC), National Electrification Administration (NEA), Energy Regulatory Board (ERB), Dept. of Science & Technology (DOST), National Economic Dev't Authority (NEDA), Congressional Committees on Energy (2), Inter-Agency Committee on Climate Change, and seventeen (17) Electric Cooperatives	5	CN-66
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	45			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 14					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	1	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning	1	1	Conducted demand side management seminars, IRP workshops, Resource Planning Guide (RPG) Courses and the use of RPG, EGEAS, and MARKAL softwares. Provided technical assistance on resource planning-related activities of Iligan Light & Power and on DSM projects for various utilities and private companies.	5	CN-66
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	1	1	Conducted seminars, workshops, conferences and study visits dealing with utility regulations & strategies, and power industry restructuring and privatization. Provided technical assistance in the refinements of the restructuring bill and the development of Implementing rules and regulations. All these support the government thrust to create competitive energy market that allows open access	5	CN-66
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes	1	1	Implementation of heat rate improvement programs in power plants; installation of energy efficient equipment in DSM-related projects in various industrial sites; Promotion of energy efficiency technologies through seminars, workshops and demonstration projects.	5	CN-66
Use of renewable energy technologies	1	1	Installations & operations of micro hydro power plants and solar electric energy facility; U.S. training on economic and financial evaluation of renewable energy projects; local training on fuel cell technology applications; participation in local and foreign conferences & workshops on renewable energy. Assessment/Evaluation for the use of renewable energy in off-grid villages; Developed wind farm site assessment method and diesel mini-grid retrofit analysis tools; conducted wind mapping activities.	5	CN-66
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)	1	1	Participation in the 7th Clean Coal Technology conference; Facilitated the collaboration of US firms and local private- and public-sector partners that resulted in a feasibility study to provide cleaner fuel technologies to unelectrified markets in Palawan.	5	CN-66
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)	Market-based Instruments	1	Conducted Nat'l Consultation Workshop on Market-based Instruments for GHG mitigation	5	CN-66
Other	Phil. Grid & distribution Code	1	Technical assistance to DOE and ERB in drafting the grid & distribution code. Conducted workshop on the grid & distribution code for DOE, ERB, NPC, NEA, and other	5	CN-66
Other	Climate Change Info Center	1	Establishment & Operation of the Center that provides information and conducts climate change-related training and workshops	5	CN-66
Other	Brgy. Electrification Survey	1	Technical assistance to DOE in profiling the energy needs of a sample of unelectrical barangays.	5	CN-66
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:		8	8		

## **Updated Framework Annex**

**Country/Organization Name: USAID/Philippines**

Mission Goal: Revitalizing the Economy and Transforming Governance to Accelerate Sustainable Growth

a. Objective Name: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 1 : Expanded Participation of Lower Income Groups in Productive Enterprises

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 2 : Improved Trade and Investment Environment in Mindanao

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3 : Peace Process Strengthened through Increased Economic Progress of Religious/Cultural Minorities in Mindanao

No ☒ Yes ☐

Note: This SO will end in September 2001. Policy component will be incorporated into the SO below: A more stable and competitive economy.

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b. Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 1 : Financial institutions stabilized and deepened

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 2 : Trade and investment made more competitive and dynamic

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3 : Economic governance improved

No ☒ Yes ☐

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c. Objective Name: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR1: Increased public sector provision of sustainable FP/MCH services targeted at the poor

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR2: Increased private sector provision of contraceptives and FP/MCH services

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

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- d. Special Objective Name: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR1: Rapid Increase of HIV/AIDS Prevented

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR2: The Capacity to Identify and Reduce the Threat of Leading Infectious Diseases is Strengthened

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
492-007-01	Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced	1	Rapid Increase of HIV/AIDS Prevented
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		HIV seroprevalence rates among RFCSWs in HSS sites remain <3% in 2000	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>2 of 2 sites (1993 Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>		8 of 8 sites	
<b>2002</b>		8 of 8 sites	
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Increase in registered female commercial sex workers (RFCSW) reporting consistent condom use with partner at risk during the past week. This indicator will be dropped beginning FY 2001 because there is a more reliable measurement of behavior change.	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>32 (1993 Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>		NA	
<b>2002</b>		NA	
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>		Increase in RFCSWs reporting condom use during last sex with non-regular partner during the past week. This indicator will be reported beginning FY 2001 since this is a more reliable measurement of behavior change.	
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>74 (1997 Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>		82	
<b>2002</b>		84	

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
492-007-01	Threat of HIV/AIDS	2	The Capacity to

	and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced		Identify and Reduce the Threat of Leading Infectious Diseases is Strengthened
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>			
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>		Cure rate for new TB smear-positive cases in project sites	
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>TBD (Baseline)</b>			
<b>2001</b>		TBD	
<b>2002</b>		85	

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e. Objective Name: Enhanced Management of Renewable Natural Resources

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 1 : Improved Coastal Resource Management

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 2 : Cleaner Industrial Production in Coastal Areas

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3 : Improved Forest Resource Management (ended September 1999)

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f. Objective Name: Reduced Growth of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 1 : Increased Use of Clean Fuels

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 2 : Power Sector Restructured and NPC Privatized

No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 3 : Increased Energy Efficiency

No ☒ Yes ☐

Note: The above two environment SOs are scheduled to combine as one SO in FY 2000 (Environmental Resource Management Improved)

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g. Objective Name: Broadened Participation in Formulation and Implementation of Public Policy

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☒ Yes ☐

IR 1 : Effective Local Government with Broad-based Participation in Selected Areas

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☒ Yes ☐

Note: This IR will end in March 2001. Some elements are combined into the SO on “A more stable and competitive economy” in FY 2000.

IR 2 : Effective Participation of the Disadvantaged  
No ☒ Yes ☐

Note: This IR will end when the last grant finishes in FY 2001.

## **Success Stories**

### **Information annex topic: Success stories**

#### **USAID-assisted program for MNLF ex-combatants creates positive ripples**

Blah Biang of Bgy. Kiteb, Talayan, Maguindanao has been a farmer for more than 40 years, but it was only last year that he was able to buy a carabao with his earnings. He named her "Elap," after the development project in Mindanao which helped him and his comrades grow corn as a livelihood project.



"I've been working since childhood, and for the first time in my life as a farmer, I feel the joy of owning a carabao which can help make my work easier," he declares. In addition to the carabao, Biang was able to start construction on P30,000 house, built in a 15-by-30-meter lot he bought for P7,000 (US \$175). Once the house is finished, he is committed to investing in his children's education (the youngest is four years old) and plans to venture into vegetable farming.

ELAP stands for Emergency Livelihood Assistance Program, a United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded project aimed at helping former combatants of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) re-enter the economic mainstream through such activities as the production of hybrid corn and seaweed. USAID was among several international donors ready to extend aid to the newly-created Special Zone of Peace and Development (SZOPAD), in partnership with government agencies and NGOs. Through ELAP, which is implemented by the Growth with Equity in Mindanao (GEM) Program, former fighters are provided with seeds and other inputs, as well as technical training and some marketing assistance.

"This may appear to be very basic assistance," says ELAP area manager Amalia Datukan, "But to people who have known nothing but conflict for 20 years, it means a great deal, and the effects in the life of the community can be far-reaching." (*Source: Manila Bulletin Newspaper, 2/22/2000 page B9*)

#### **Reaching Out: USAID's program helping the poorest and underserved families**



Tranquilina Echano lives with her second husband and six children in a 3-by-3 feet makeshift shanty. Four of her children are under five. None has had any immunization. All were underweight and stunted for their age. Tranquilina no longer wants to have another child, but is not using/practicing any family planning method.

Through the Matching Grant Program (MGP) under USAID's activities with local governments, Tranquilina's family situation was captured in a household survey conducted in the Barangay (village) Bintacan, a remote mountainous region located at the foot of the Sierra Madre Range in Isabela province. The survey was an initial activity to locate program target groups who are in need of various health services. Under the Program, after the household survey, a comprehensive health and medical service outreach activity was organized to provide services such as immunization, nutrition, family planning, dental care, sanitation, detection/treatment of tuberculosis, leprosy, and malaria. Village officials provided medicines for the outreach activity.

As a result, Tranquilina's children were given much-needed childhood vaccinations, including BCG, DPT, and measles. They also received Vitamin A supplements. After counseling, Tranquilina decided to adopt Depo Provera as a family planning method. To date, the village health worker regularly visit Tranquilina and her family to ensure that needed services are continued.

What is most interesting, however, about this story, is not simply that a poor, isolated, and underserved family received the help they needed. It is that USAID's assistance through the Matching Grants Program strengthens the local government units' (LGUs) own capability to plan and implement population, family planning and child survival programs, and make it possible for these LGUs to deliver satisfactory health services to the village-level communities. Furthermore, since MGP is a fund-matching type of program, LGUs are taking responsibility to ensure that it will become increasing sustainable over time without donor resources.

### **Out of the Shadows: The Olango Learning Experience**

The Olango group of islands in Lapu-Lapu city paints a typical picture of the Philippines' numerous small island communities: low-income, densely populated and groaning under the strain of ever-increasing pressure on its resources. The area has 20,000 human residents packed on 1,014 hectares of land. The economy is heavily dependent on fisheries. Of the estimated 4,000 households, 75% are engaged in fishing or related livelihood activities based on the extraction of coastal resources. The fisheries around the island have long been depleted. According to the Olango fishers themselves, average daily fish catch dropped from about 20kg per fisher in 1960 to 2 kg today.

Development has long been knocking on Olango's door. The main island is only 5 km away -- a 20 minute boat ride -- from Mactan, a major tourist destination and industrial zone in Cebu. Despite such proximity to a highly developed tourism area, there have been no apparent tangible benefits to the island residents.



Olango's most outstanding feature is the Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (OIWS), an internationally recognized critical stopover point for tens of thousands of migratory birds. The sanctuary was created in 1992 and is managed by the Department of Environment and Natural

Resources. But, for most of the sanctuary's existence, residents asserted that they have not enjoyed a single benefit from the sanctuary. Fisherfolk used to traverse the area to reach their fishing grounds or to glean; now it is off-limit to fishing activities.

Through the efforts of Coastal Resource Management (CRM), funded by U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), a team of trainers and community development workers taught fishers alternative methods of catching fish that are less destructive to the environment. A participatory assessment of resources was made by the community -- surveys of mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs, so that better ways of managing resources can be discussed. Together, CRM and Olango residents developed ecotourism enterprises that are unique and specific to the area. Ecotourism tours are now offered to the Sanctuary.

The activity shows that ecotourism could catalyze community awareness and cooperation in protected area conservation, best practices in coastal resource use, community business ownership, benefit and tour management capability. The initial success of the project has triggered closer coordination with and support from the tourism industry. A planning process has been initiated for ecological destination development and management for Olango Island. The planning would be integrated into the comprehensive management of the Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary, sustainable land use and development activities in adjacent land areas, and integrated coastal management in the coastal zone.

Community-based enterprise development has also started at Gilutongan, one of several islets around Olango. Ecotourism planning will be stepped up to manage tourism use of the Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary and raise public revenue for its management.

### **CREST: More Than Just A Haven for Street Vendors**

For fifty years now, Visitacion Gabelo (or Nanay Bising to fellow vendors, students, and other regular customers) in Intramuros, Manila has been a permanent figure at a corner in Anda and Muralla streets near the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, selling sandwiches, candies, and cigarettes. Now at 61, she still occupies the same spot and sells the same stuff, in addition to other snack items.

Like the multitude of street vendors in Manila, Nanay Bising wakes up at dawn and prepares the goods to vend, and for the rest of the day until late evening, she weathers the heat and cold of the streets to sell her goods. But the day's harvests are not for her alone. Officials from the Manila City Hall, the Hawkers Division, the police stations, and the traffic units all get a part of her earnings. Nanay Bising reports that she typically pays between Pesos 400 to Pesos 600 (US\$10-15) a day to these people. Vendors who refuse are harassed or imprisoned, and even have their mobile stalls demolished.

Street vendors have been labeled as obstructions and accused as the major cause of traffic in major thoroughfares. The rich hurl invectives at them every time their vehicles get stalled in traffic. Local politicians berate at them when attention is called to the eyesore that the stalls create. Despite of an Executive Order (EO) 452, signed by former President Fidel Ramos in

1997, a law that ensures the security of street traders/vendors in their workplaces, there has been no changes in the treatment of vendors.

In September 1998, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded CARE Philippines, a U.S. PVO, to respond to the needs of the street vendors through a policy advocacy project called the Coalition for the Recognition and Empowerment of Street Traders (CREST). This three-year activity aims at increasing the official understanding of the difficult conditions faced by street vendors in their workplaces and facilitate the recognition of their social and economic contributions to the country's economy, and to advocate for the approval of EO 452's Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR).

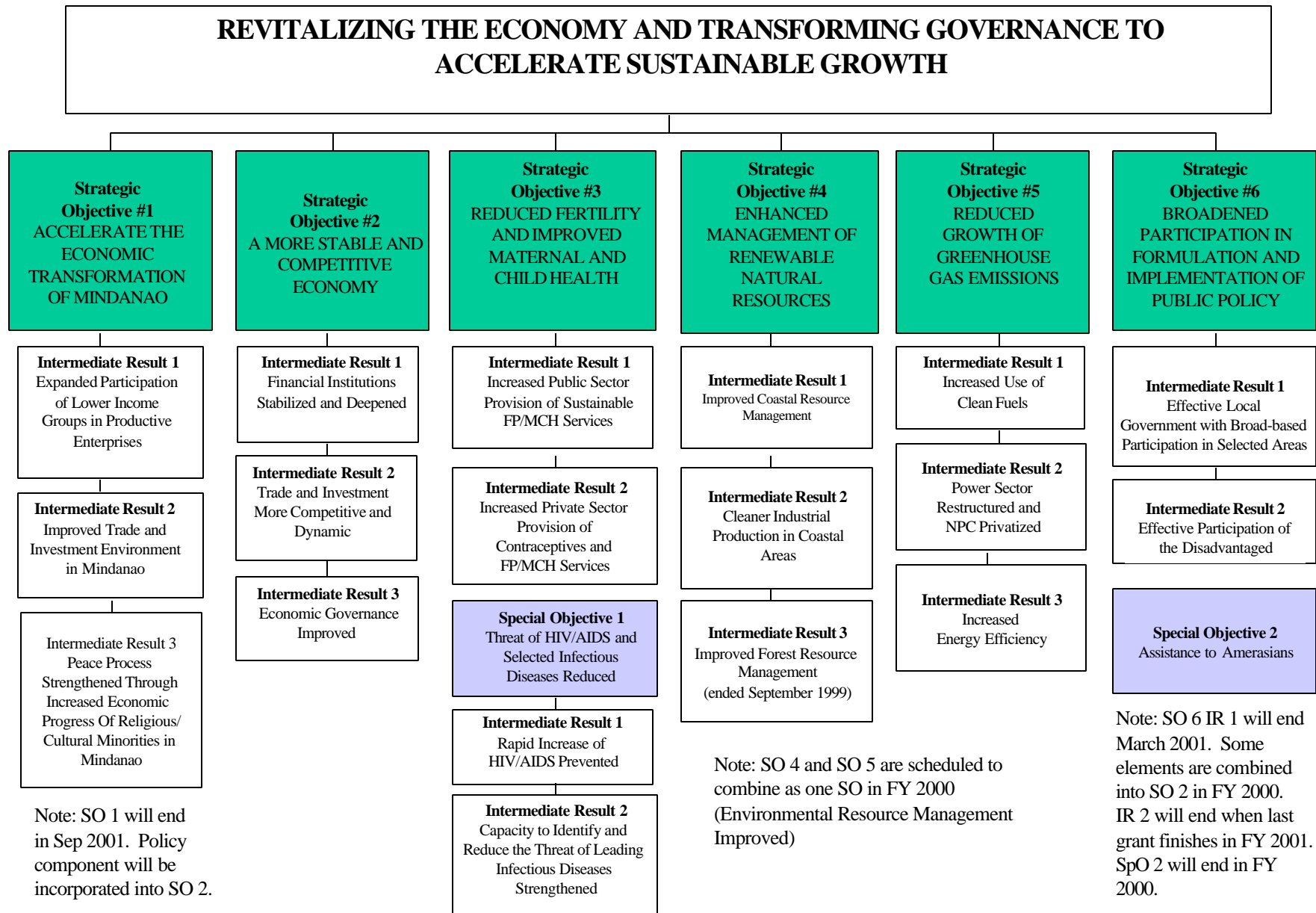
CARE Philippines coalesces with nine local networks with regional and national affiliates to implement the advocacy goal of advancing the cause of street traders. Street traders are encouraged and strengthened through their respective local organizations, to participate in urban planning activities. These are done through attending local council meetings and through seeking local (barangay (village) and/or municipal/city) officials to sponsor or endorse local ordinances protecting street traders from harassment and designating areas for vendors' official use in their trading activities. CREST is also expanding its services to street children vendors to include the provision of alternative education to street children vendors and livelihood activities to their families.

For Nanay Bising, and for the countless street vendors in the metropolis and everywhere in the country, improved understanding and enforcement of EO 452 translates to the realization of their simple dream: *being able to enjoy the fruits of their labor alone, without having to share it with outsiders.*

## ***Supplemental Annex: Results Framework***



## USAID/PHILIPPINES RESULTS FRAMEWORK



Note: SO 6 IR 1 will end March 2001. Some elements are combined into SO 2 in FY 2000. IR 2 will end when last grant finishes in FY 2001. SpO 2 will end in FY 2000.